FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 077 *19 April 1979*

ALBANIA

More on Earthquake Reported by Tirana B 1
New Figures on Damage B 1
More Tremors B 1
Countrywide Aid B 1
Shehu Visit Report B 2
Condolences to Yugoslavia B 4
New York Albanians Sympathy B 4
Lleshi Sends Message to Sierra Leone Counterpart B 4
Briefs: Hekuran Isai Activities; Kosovo Writers Delegation Departure B 4

BULGARIA

Stanishev-Led BCP Delegation Returns From India C 1
BTA Reports on Relief Aid Sent to Montenegro C 1
GDR's Herbert Weiz Arrives for Talks With Leaders C 1
Conclusion of Talks C 1
Briefs: Leaders at Tourist Conference; Bulgarian-Mongolian Planning Cooperation; Leaders at Cultural Celebration; Leaders at Accountability Conference; Vladimir Bonev's Activities Reported; Kubadinski Receives Peruvian Delegation C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Strougal Send Greetings to Hungarian Leaders D 1
Leaders Congratulate Bulgarians on Cosmonaut's Flight D 1
Strougal Sends Condolences to Albanian Counterpart D 2
Leaders Cable Kampuchea's Samrin on National Day D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Apr]
Chnoupek Begins Talks With GDR's Fischer D 3
Hoffmann Holds Talks With Vietnam Counterpart D 3
Further Reportage on PDRY Prime Minister's Visit D 3
Bilak Meeting D 3
Chnoupek Meeting D 4
More on Interparliamentary Union Meeting D 4
Husak Reception D 4
Indra, Indian Meeting D 5
Bilak, Cypriot Meeting D 5
Address by Romanian Delegate D 5
RUDE PRAVO Notes Nomination of UK's Cameron to NATO Post D 5
CPCZ Central Committee April 1969 Session Reviewed [RUDE PRAVO] D 6
CIA Scored for Testing Drugs on Human Beings D 7
[Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 14 Apr]
Briefs: Envoys to Cuba, Angola; Aid to Ethiopia; Brown Coal Production Shortfall; Trade With Poland D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Sends Telegram to Tito on Earthquake E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Apr]
GDR Relief Aid E 1
Ambassador Abrasimov Denies Rumors of Policy Shifts [DPA] E 1
Kampuchea's Samrin Sends Thanks for Solidarity Aid E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Apr]
GDR Minister Refuses To Attend Hanover Trade Fair E 2
FRG 'Spying' on Travelers Scored, Visa Policy May Be Reviewed E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14-15 Apr]
Briefs: New Geneva UN Representative; Grain Silos for Angola E 3

HUNGARY

More on U.S. Congressional Delegation's Visit F 1
Apro, Puja at Reception F 1
Factory Visit F 1
Delegation Departure F 1
Losonczi, Lazar Send Greetings to Iranian Leaders F 1
MSZMP Central Committee May Day Slogans Published F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 15 Apr]
Briefs: Hungarian-French Economic Talks; Tanzanian Party Delegation F 2

POLAND

Explosion Damages Lenin Monument in Nowa Huta G 1
Jaroszewicz Receives SFRY Industry Official G 1
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Discusses Defense Expenditure G 1
Wojtaszek Comments on Relations With Socialist States [NOWE DROGI] G 2
Politburo, Government Presidium Discuss Plan Implementation G 3
Briefs: Press Center for Papal Visit; Press Agreement With Kuwait; Aid to Flood Victims; Cuban Vice Premier G 4

ROMANIA

More on Ceausescu's Visit to African States H 1
Meeting With African Congress Delegation H 1
Working Talks in Lusaka H 1
Conclusion of Ceausescu-Kaunda Talks H 2
Official Dinner H 3
Kaunda Dinner Toast H 3
Ceausescu Arrival in Maputo H 4
Official Talks H 4
Joint Romanian-Gabonese Communique [SCINTEIA 13 Apr] H 5
Angola Friendship Meeting Address [SCINTEIA 14 Apr] H 10
Ceausescu Toast at Luanda Dinner [SCINTEIA 15 Apr] H 12
Statement Before Departing Luanda [ROMANIA LIBERA 16 Apr] H 15
Ceausescu Sends Condolences to Leaders on Earthquake Damage H 16
SFRY's Tito H 16
Albania's Hoxha, Lleshi H 16
Ceausescu Congratulates Syria's Al-Asad on National Day H 17
Ceausescu Greets Kim Il-song on Birthday [SCINTEIA 15 Apr] H 17
Juanita Kreps Interviewed by LUMEA on Trade Ties H 17

RCP Envoy Confers With PCF Official on Party Relations H 18
Romanian, Syrian Ministers Discuss Economic Ties in Damascus H 18
[ROMANIA LIBERA 16 Apr]
Businessmen From West Berlin Visit Romania 16-18 Apr H 18

YUGOSLAVIA

Mikulic Chairs Presidency, LCY Presidium Joint Session I 1
Tito To Address LCY Central Committee Meeting 19 April I 2
Further Reportage on Earthquake Aftermath I 2
Initial Damage Assessments I 2
Casualty Figures I 3
Report on Relief Efforts I 3
Use of Weekend Homes I 4
New Local Radio Stations I 4
More Tremors, Bad Weather I 4
New Earthquake 18 April I 4
Serbian Institute Registers Quake I 5
Further Tremors 19 April I 5
Montenegro's Cemovic Statement [BORBA 17 Apr] I 5
U.S. Reporting Commendable [Gustincic in POLITIKA 17 Apr] I 6
Djuranovic Cables Condolences to Albania's Shehu I 7
Continuing Reportage on Algeria's Benyahia's Visit I 7
Received by Tito I 7
Talks Between Vrhovec, Benyahia I 8
Statement Before Leaving I 8
Benyahia Departure I 9
Ambassador in Syria Conveys Tito Message to Al-Asad I 9
Grlickov Meets With Tito Before Leaving for Cuba I 10
Prospects for PRC-USSR Normalization of Relations Viewed I 10
Bulgarian Envoy Questioned in UN on Minority Groups I 10
Macedonia Elects Kolisevski SFRY Presidency Member I 11
Macedonian Council Assesses Relations With Neighbors I 11

MORE ON EARTHQUAKE REPORTED BY TIRANA

New Figures on Damage

AU182006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] According to new data up to 17 April supplied by the People's Council Executive Committees of the districts affected by the earthquake, the total number of destroyed or damaged dwellings has reached 10,255 and that of economic and socio-cultural buildings destroyed or damaged has reached 439. In Shkoder District, 5653 homes and 134 economic and sociocultural buildings have been destroyed or damaged; Kruje District reports 214 homes destroyed or damaged; Puke District reports 412 homes and 22 economic and socio-cultural buildings destroyed or damaged; the figures for Diber District are 929 homes and 55 economic and socio-cultural buildings destroyed or damaged; Tropoje District reports 36 homes destroyed or damaged; the figures for Mat District are 96 houses and 1 socioeconomic building destroyed or damaged in Mirdite District 460 homes and 54 socioeconomic buildings.

More Tremors

AU172053 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1905 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Following the earthquake which occured at 0719 hours [0619 GMT] on 15 April, the central seismological station in Tirana has registered 704 subsequent tremors up to 0450 hours [0350 GMT] on 18 April. The more poweful tremors were on 15 April at 1543 hours [1443 GMT], with a magnitude of 6.2 on the Mercalli scale and an intensity of 8 degrees at the epicenter; on 16 April at 1104 hours [1004 GMT], with a magnitude of 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale and an intensity of 6-7 degrees at the epicenter; and at 0640 hours [0540 GMT], on 17 April, with a strength of 5.2 degrees on the Mercalli scale and an intensity of 6-7 degrees at the epicenter.

Countrywide Aid

AU181157 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] The workers of Sarande District are expressing their solidarity with and readiness to help the people who suffered from the 15 April earthquake. The workers and cooperativists have been holding meetings at which they promise not only to fulfill the production plan, but also to go to the earthquake affected areas in Shkoder, Lezhe and other districts and help in the efforts to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake. Teams of construction workers set up yesterday will leave for the affected districts. Measures are also being taken to send construction materials as soon as possible.

The people of Kolonje District were sorry to learn about the damage caused in Shkoder and Lezhe districts by the 15 April earthquake. Meetings were held early this morning in economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, various institutions and military units. Following the example set by the communists, all workers expressed their readiness to go to the earthquake-affected areas to make their contribution. Included among those who expressed their readiness were communists, war veterans, pensioners, workers, specialists, cooperativists, teachers and students. At the construction enterprise all the workers unanimously expressed their wish to go to the earthquake-affected areas and a team of 10 specialists has already left. This enterprise will also supply construction materials, including cement, timber and so forth.

[Tirana Domestic Service broadcasts in Albanian at 1100 GMT and 1330 GMT on 17 April carry reports similar to the above from Berat, Vlore and Elbasan.

Shehu Visit Report

AU181158 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

["Elimination of the Consequences of the Earthquake and the Realisation of the Plan in Agriculture Constitute One Task--Mehmet Shehu and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Ramiz Alia Visit Other Areas Damaged by the Earthquake"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18, ATA--The entire people of the district of Shkoder have united to a man, to a heart, to a fist round the party and, in these first days of the work for the liquidation of the consequences and the grave damages caused by the earthquake, they are expressing their militant readiness and revolutionary optimism with all their force. The whole people have set to work to emerge, as always, victorious over the difficulties, and the results do not delay to be achieved. There have gone only two days and 46,320 inhabitants, whose houses were ruined by the earthquake of April 15, have been sheltered. Inspired by the message of the C.C. of the PLA and the Council of Ministers, dozens of specialists, who have come from various districts of the country, are working day and night side by side their brothers affected by the earthquake, are giving their assistance in the organization of the work, are designing new villages and houses, and are making everything to facilitate the living conditions of the cooperativists as early as possible.

Yesterday, before noon, a meeting with the cadres of the party and state organs of the districts was organized at the party committee of the Shkoder District. Also present were representatives of the central departments as well as leaders of the party and state organs of the district of Lezhe. Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mehmet Shehu and the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. of the party, Ramiz Alia.

At this meeting, the party and state leaders were informed of the measures which have been and are being taken by the party and state power organs for the liquidation of the consequences caused by the earthquake, the organization of the work and the mobilisation of the entire people in this great action.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu highly appraised the work of the party organization of the Shkoder District, the revolutionary spirit, the readiness and the socialist solidarity of the entire people. He gave instructions for the better organisation of the work in the future, stressing especially the need for the constant implementation of the principle of self-reliance and the exploitation of all the possibilities, reserves and local means.

Then Comrade Mehmet Shehu and Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the agricultural cooperative of Bushat, where 1658 families have been sheltered with a short period of time. The natural calamity gravely affected the cooperativists of this agricultural cooperative, but it did not slacken their high morale, their revolutionary spirit, courage and readiness to overcome it. The work for the liquidation of the consequences of the earthquake and the fulfillment to the letter of the tasks in agriculture constitute only one and indissoluble task for the cooperativists. The best measure we can take to challenge the earthquake, to eliminate from our hearts its bitter traces, the cooperativists say, is our work, the realisation of the tasks. On the basis of the successes this economic unit has achieved so far, it became possible that material aid be given to 500 families from the fund it has created for this purpose.

We are deeply moved from your enthusiastic reception at these difficult moments for your agricultural cooperative, Comrade Mehmet Shehu says to those who attended a spontaneous meeting, in all the villages, we visited yesterday. We noticed not the spirit of discouragement and grief, but the revolutionary spirit and determination of the people to overcome the consequences of the heavy earthquake and to realize the tasks. It is truly magnificent this revolutionary spirit which characterizes you, wonderful people tempered by the party, that in the difficult conditions created by this natural calamity, as a result of which people were killed and wounded, thousands of houses were ruined to the ground. Stand on foot, united to a man round the party and determine to overcome the difficulties and to realize the tasks. This is the most convincing guarantee that you not only will overcome quickly these difficulties, but will continue to fully realize all the tasks of the plan and especially those of current year, the year of the great jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha in person, in the name of the government, I congratulate you for the revolutionary spirit and I wholeheartedly wish you to score the targets of your hearts, which are at the same time the targets of our entire people and party, to swiftly overcome these difficulties and realize the tasks.

This meeting was warm, frank and fraternal. All the participants attentively listened the word of the party. They applauded and acclaimed. This enthusiasm, in these moments when their houses are heavily damaged and the people are not intimidated in the slightest, is moving. It is an evidence of what a powerful feeling is that of the party-people unity, of the boundless love of our people for the party. These are inexhaustible sources of the creative energies of our people, which burst out as never before when the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha demand that night be turned into day in order to overcome every blockade, encirclement, blackmail or natural calamity. This revolutionary spirit is clearly revealed also by the work done in these days in the agricultural cooperative of Bushat, the good experience of which is a great school for the entire District of Shkoder, which, as Comrade Mehmet Shehu pointed out, must be disseminated in all the economic units affected by the earthquake.

Before departing from this economy for the district of Lezhe, Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia emphasized that it is necessary to take all measures to receive the volunteers coming from all the districts of Albania to work together, to fight together for the elimination of all the damages caused by the earthquake.

At the entrance of the city of Lezhe, Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia were received by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district, Mentor Muco, and leading cadres of the party in the district and many working people.

A meeting was organized there with the leading cadres of the district, who expressed the determination, conviction and militant readiness of the entire people of Lezhe to successfully cope with the difficulties caused by the earthquake.

Hundreds of people gather at the main square of the city within a few minutes. They cheer up for the party, which has always put the care for the man on the foundations of its correct Marxist-Leninist line. The party and state leaders had warm conversations with the people. The optimism and the enthusiasm of the people, who have risen on foot and with the ardent word of the party in their hearts and minds have set to the heroic work for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake, are once more expressed in these conversations.

Condolences to Yugoslavia

AU182050 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY:

We learned with regret about the loss of lives and great material damage caused by the earthquake which severely affected some areas of Montenegro. In the name of the Albanian people, of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and personally, I express to you and to the population of the affected areas feelings of profound sympathy and most sincere condolences to the families of the victims.

New York Albanians Sympathy

AU181405 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] Comrade Enver Hoxha has received the following telegram: "The Naim Frasheri branch in New York expresses its moral solidarity with you [in the efforts] to overcome the damage caused by the earthquake in Shkoder and Lezhe."

LLESHI SENDS MESSAGE TO SIERRA LEONE COUNTERPART

AU182054 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone:

On the occasion of the holiday of the proclamation of Sierra Leone's independence, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the country's progress and the prosperity of the people of Sierra Leone.

BRIEFS

HEKURAN ISAI ACTIVITIES--A jubilee session took place this morning at the Marinez petroleum extraction center on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of this enterprise. In addition to numerous workers and specialists from the Marinez and other oilfields, the session was also attended by AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary Hekuran Isai, Minister of Industry and Mining Xhafer Spahiu and Fier District party and government cadres. The session heard a number of reports on aspects of the work of this enterprise. Hekuran Isai greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. Those present also visited the enterprise's newly-inaugurated museum. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU]

KOSOVO WRITERS DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Tirana, April 13 (ATA)--The secretary of the Association of the Kosovo Writers, Sabri Hamiti, and the member of this association Hasan Hasani, who paid a visit upon the invitation of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, left Tirana. They were seen off by the writers Fatos Arapi and Vath Koreshi. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0922 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU]

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA

AU181835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanshiev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has returned home from India. The delegation has paid a 5-day official friendly visit there at the invitation of the Indian Communist Party National Council.

BTA REPORTS ON RELIEF AID SENT TO MONTENEGRO

AU181850 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 18 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Red Cross sent relief to the population of the quake-stricken areas on April 15 and 16 in the Montenegro Socialist Republic.

A special plane of the Balkan Airlines took to the scene of disaster 100,000 leva worth of foodstuffs, blankets, children and adolescents' clothes.

GDR'S HERBERT WEIZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

AU181645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, State Council chairman, today received Herbert Weiz, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the talks which the chairmen of the two parts of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR had between the two sessions of this commission.

Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the results of the talks held during the plenary session of this commission's chairmen, the development of the economic cooperation and integration between the two countries was positively assessed.

Conclusion of Talks

AU181830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Lozenets residence in Sofia, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, signed a memorandum on the results of the talks between the two countries' chairmen of the joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. During the talks, a wide range of major topical issues were discussed, issues that are stemming from the tasks set by the basic trends toward economic and scientific-technical cooperation and by the further development of the socialist economic integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the period following 1980 as approved by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker in September 1977.

During the talks, a special attention was devoted to issues of expanding the specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of machinebuilding, metallurgy, metal-cutting, electronics, electrical engineering and to the chemical industry.

The fulfillment of the 1979 exchange of trade so far and the preparatory work connected with the signing of the 1980 agreements were also discussed.

Later Herbert Weiz left Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT TOURIST CONFERENCE--A joint conference of the Tourism Union Central Council, the Ministry of National Education and the Komsomol Central Committee devoted to the further development of tourism among students has been held in Sofia. Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, Peko Takov, BCP central committee politburo candidate member and state council deputy chairman, and Georgi Tanev, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, attended the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Apr 79 AU]

BULGARIAN-MONGOLIAN PLANNING COOPERATION--On 16 April 1979 at the Lozenets Residence, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed a memorandum on the talks they had at which the coordination of the two countries' national plans for the period 1981-1985 was discussed. Jamyangiyn Lhagvasuren, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the ceremony. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

LEADERS AT CULTURAL CELEBRATION--On 16 April 1979 Comrades Stoyan Mikhaylov, Krustyu Trichkov, Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department head, and other officials took part in a festive celebration at Sofia's National Academic Theatre marking the end of Mongolian Culture Days in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

LEADERS AT ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE--A general accountability conference of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has begun in Sofia. This conference coincides with the 110th anniversary of the establishment of the academy. Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member; Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Prof Nikola Stefanov, chief of a BCP Central Committee department attended the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU]

VLADIMIR BONEV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 16 April Vladimir Bonev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the opening session of a seminar taking place in Veliko Turnovo and dealing with the 100th anniversary of adopting the Turnovo constitution. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES PERUVIAN DELEGATION--Sofia, April 3 (BTA)--A delegation of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party arrived here today at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The delegation is led by Mr Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, the party's chairman. In the afternoon the Peruvian political delegation met the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN LEADERS

LD131950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The highest representatives of the CSSR and of the Hungarian People's Republic have exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The telegram sent by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to First Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Party Pal Losonczi, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Party Gyorgy Lazar, states that the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance expressed the sincere wish and resolve of the new people's power in both our countries to overcome through mutual relations the legacy of the past and to develop them in the future on new foundations which are characteristic of the Leninist foreign policy of socialist states.

The highest Czechoslovak representatives also express in the telegram the firm conviction that the friendship will be further intensified and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and republics and between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian peoples will be expanded. It will be a joint contribution to bilateral development, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

The telegram further stresses that in the 30 years since the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance the people of both countries, under the leadership of the CPCZ and MSZMP, achieved important successes in the socialist construction of their countries. Multifaceted cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, of which both countries are solid components, contributed to them significantly.

A guarantee of the peaceful life and creative work of our people, of the further dynamic and all-round development of Czechoslovakia and Hungary as well as of the intensification of fraternal relations between our countries, lies in consistently implementing the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the policies of both our fraternal parties, in our solid bonds of friendship and alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. In the concluding part of the telegram to the highest representatives of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal express wishes of many further successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 11th MSZMP Congress in constructing a developed socialist society.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIANS ON COSMONAUT'S FLIGHT

LD112004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the successful launching of the Soyuz-33 space ship with an international crew--Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishnikov and a citizen of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Cosmonaut-Researcher Georgi Ivanov.

The telegram stresses that this joint space flight is a further convincing example of the internationalist policy of the Soviet Union, which is consolidating friendship and intensifying fraternal cooperation between the countries of the socialist community in all spheres, including the peaceful exploration of space.

STROUGAL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

LD182110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of condolences to Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic, in connection with the earthquake which affected the northern regions of Albania.

LEADERS CABLE KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU161401 Prague Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["Telegram of congratulations sent by CSSR leaders to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation and of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Cambodian People's Republic, on his country's state holiday."]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of greetings to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Cambodian People's Republic, on the national day of the Cambodian People's Republic. The telegram states among other things that the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia followed and supported the long years of struggle by the Cambodian people for the freedom and independence of Cambodia with utmost sympathy. The great victory 4 years ago had opened a new era in the country's history. It was born in invincible unity and vast solidarity between the people of the three countries of Indochina, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos, based on the all-round assistance and support of the socialist community and on the solidarity of the world progressive and peace-loving forces.

The telegram goes on to point out that the aspirations of the Cambodian people for a peaceful, free and happy life were thwarted by the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique, hostile to the people, which had become an obedient tool of the expansionist and great-power policy of the Chinese Maoist leadership. It had betrayed and sold out the national interests, plunged the people of Cambodia into unimaginable misery and terror and trampled on the fraternal friendship, sealed by blood, between the people of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. The Cambodian people, headed by the revolutionary and patriotic forces, rallied in the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation, had to take up arms once again and, with the help of the people of Vietnam and solidarity from the fraternal socialist countries as well as other progressive forces, overthrew this tyrannical regime and victoriously completed this phase of its just struggle as well. This opened before the Cambodian people the road to a peaceful, independent, democratic and progressive development of the Cambodian People's Republic.

In conclusion the telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the Cambodian People's Republic, stresses that the CPCZ, the government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity, together with the other socialist countries and progressive states the world over, are ready to offer the people of the Cambodian People's Republic, within the limits of their possibilities, future effective aid and support. They wholeheartedly hope for an all-round deepening of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in the interest of the people of the two countries, in the interest of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world.

CHNOUPEK BEGINS TALKS WITH GDR'S FISCHER

LD181434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia and the GDR Bohuslav Chnoupek and Oskar Fischer, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, began in the Cernin Palace in Prague today.

Both ministers exchanged views on the present state of bilateral relations and on the further possibility of deepening cooperation between our nations, which is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism. They said that the relations between the two countries are exceptionally good. They pointed to the successful development of relations in the spheres of economy, culture, education and tourism.

The talks were characterized by unity and agreement of views on all questions discussed.

HOFFMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH VIETNAM COUNTERPART

LD181328 Prague CTK in English 1114 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between delegations of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions were held here today.

They were headed by the chairmen of the federations, Karel Hoffmann and Nguyen Van Linh, respectively. The talks centred on the further development of cooperation between the two organizations.

The Vietnamese delegation earlier paid tribute to the unknown warrior in the National Monument in Prague, and to the late trade union leader and President of Czechoslovakia Antonin Zapotocky.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PDRY PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Bilak Meeting

LD182200 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received here today 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, premier of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Premier Lubomir Strougal.

They exchanged information on the situation in their countries and on topical international questions. They also discussed possibilities of further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Yemen Socialist Party.

The talks took place in a cordial comradely atmosphere.

The Yemeni guest today visited the "compressors" works here which builds mainly positive displacement compressors, turbo-compressors and (?cooling) equipment.

In the afternoon, the Yemeni guest visited the Central Bohemian town of Lidice which was razed to the ground by the Nazis in 1942. He was accompanied by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani also laid today a wreath to the grave of the unknown warrior on Zizkov Hill here.

Chnoupek Meeting

LD182202 Prague CTK in English 1922 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The situation on the Arab Peninsula and in the Middle East was discussed at a friendly working meeting between Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic Muhammad Salih Muti', currently here as a member of a Yemeni Government delegation.

The two ministers discussed also the Arab states' measures to face the consequences of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

They reviewed in detail the prospects of further promoting and expanding bilateral relations. The talks took place in a very cordial and comradely atmosphere.

MORE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Husak Reception

LD172230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, gave a reception tonight in the state rooms of Prague Castle in honor of the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union. It was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak; candidate member of the party's Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, as well as heads of departments at the CPCZ Central Committee, federal deputy premiers and deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, other government and parliamentary officials and representatives of bodies, of political parties and mass organizations of the National Front.

The reception was also attended by Thomas Williams, chairman of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union, and Pio-Carlo Terenzio, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

Indra, Indian Meeting

ID190012 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 18 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Prague, 18 April, CETEKA--Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, received today Murahari Godey, deputy-speaker of Lok Sabha, who is heading the Indian delegation to the session of the Interparliamentary Union, at his request. During the friendly meeting, they discussed the promotion of Czechoslovak-Indian parliamentary relations. Also present was Surendra Singh Alirajpur, Indian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Bilak, Cypriot Meeting

ID190014 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 18 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Prague, 18 April, CETEKA--Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, met here today with Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). In a cordial discussion, they exchanged views on the current world developments, the communist and workers' movement and further development of bilateral cooperation in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Ezekias Papaioannou is now in Czechoslovakia as a member of the Cypriot delegation to the spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union.

Address by Romanian Delegate

AU182105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Prague, (AGERPRES) 18/4/1979--Expressing the outlook of President Nicolae Ceausescu as to the starting of a package of effective disarmament measures, of strengthening the trust and peaceful collaboration among states, Ioan Ceterchi, the head of the Romanian delegation at the proceedings of the spring conference of the Prague Interparliamentary Union highlighted Romania's activity on an international plane for the building of a world without arms and wars. At the same time he underlined the importance of taking measures which should lead to the halting of arms race by freezing the military budgets, the effectives and armaments for the further passing to their gradual reduction, for the creation of proper conditions for the application of a disarmament programme in a wider perspective which should lead to the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all.

Romania's delegation also declared for the active participation of the parliaments and parliamentarians of the European countries, of Canada and U.S.A. in the throughout preparation and successfully carrying through of the Madrid governmental reunion of 1980. They proposed that firm measures be taken for the achievement of military disarmament and disengagement in Europe by organizing a parliamentary reunion which should debate these problems.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES NOMINATION OF UK'S CAMERON TO NATO POST

ID141030 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 14 Apr 79 ID

[Text] --Prague--The marshal of the British Air Force and chief of staff, Sir Neil Cameron, is really a most suitable man for the post of chairman of the NATO Military Committee as he proved it during his last year's visit to China where he said that China and Britain had a common enemy--Moscow, RUDE PRAVO writes here today.

Commenting on reports that the nomination of (?Marshal) Neil Cameron to the post of the NATO Military Committee chairman is being considered, RUDE PRAVO notes that this is new evidence that tough anticommunism is the best recommendation for obtaining top posts in the NATO pact.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE APRIL 1969 SESSION REVIEWED

LD170958 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 April, CETEKA--"The results of the April 1969 session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee created the decisive prerequisites for the final defeat of rightist, opportunist and anti-socialist forces and also pave the path to further socialist development of our society," RUDE PRAVO writes today, the 10th anniversary of the session.

The paper recalls that the crisis-ridden years of 1968 and 1969 rank among the most complicated periods of the life of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak society. The positions of Marxism-Leninism were abandoned and the vital interests of the working people, their power, and the achievements of socialism were in jeopardy, and socialism was heading towards liquidation. The struggle against bourgeois (?ideologies) petit-bourgeois trends and ideological subversion slackened due to the weakening of political and ideological work. Petit bourgeois elements and representatives of the defeated bourgeoisie formed into rightist and revisionist forces and penetrated the Communist Party and the information media, and were joined by wavering people and various "theoreticians" who passed from extreme dogmatism to revisionism.

There were two possibilities: Either victory of counterrevolution relying on support from international reaction, or success of the socialist forces in the defence of the cause of socialism, RUDE PRAVO says.

"One of the main targets of rightist opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces was to split Czechoslovakia away from the socialist community. They strove for a gradual change in the foreign political orientation of our socialist state, and particularly for the weakening of the relations of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the main shield of our national existence and state sovereignty," RUDE PRAVO continues.

This was in essence an attempt not only to threaten the internal stability and security of the state and its sovereignty but also to revise the results of World War II, to change the balance of forces in Europe and the world. The internationalist aid of the fraternal countries in August 1968 was the decisive step in the defence of socialism. The resolute step of the socialist countries prevented bloodshed, prepared by the counter-revolution, and the origin of a dangerous flashpoint of international tension.

"The April 1969 session created the decisive prerequisites for the restoration of our international position, so severely damaged by counter-revolutionary and anti-socialist elements. It made it impossible for the right to continue pursuing a policy serving foreign interests, and made possible pursuance of policy corresponding with the (?national and internalist interests of the Czechoslovak) people," RUDE PRAVO says and recalls that (?since) the April session, the international position of Czechoslovakia has strengthened and its international prestige is growing. "Our state is a firm part of the world socialist community, enjoys confidence and esteem of its friends, has the sympathies of the progressive world, and is an equal partner of many states with a different social system."

The paper recalls that at its April 1969 session the Central Committee took a resolute action against counterrevolutionary excesses.

It elected Gustav Husak to head the party and thus created preconditions for the party to be able to resume its activity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, to head the process of consolidation and prepare the conditions for the further dynamic (?development) of the socialist society.

RUDE PRAVO notes that in a relatively short time the communist party cleansed and formed its ranks, restored its revolutionary character and again became a firm part of the international communist movement. A (?proof) the confidence of the working people in the party is the constant influx of new members, especially from among workers and young people. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia now has over 1.5 million members and candidate members.

The restoration of the leading role of the party and the working class in the society made it possible to secure the social and legal certainties of the people and its sovereignty over the social property. In the period of crisis the party and state management of the economy was greatly weakened, uncontrolled development and disorientation prevailed in the national economy, inflation was growing and industrial production was heading to stagnation.

"As the consolidation was started after the April 1969 Central Committee session order was returning to the Czechoslovak national economy, the growth of production and the productivity of labour was restored. Those who staked on disruption and expected that the party and the socialist state would not in a short time be able to restore the development of the economy were disappointed. The consolidation of the disrupted economy and its further growth are one of the most significant successes of the policy after April 1969".

In the course of the consolidation "it became clear that despite all demagogy, camouflages, lies and frauds the right failed to achieve what it basically sought--to break the socialist consciousness of the Czechoslovak people, deprive it of its achievements, liquidate socialism, tear Czechoslovakia out of the socialist community and incorporate it into the sphere of capitalism", RUDE PRAVO emphasizes.

CIA SCORED FOR TESTING DRUGS ON HUMAN BEINGS

AU181223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary: "Crimes Against Humanity"]

[Text] The fact that the U.S. intelligence agency, the CIA, employed drugs that made people compliant instruments of its sinister policy has been known for several years, ever since an affair concerning this espionage organization had been publicized. Now further shocking facts about CIA crimes against humanity are being revealed. They have been published by John Marks, a former CIA employee, in a book published in the United States.

Marks writes that under the leadership of Richard Helms, who later became director of the intelligence agency, the CIA prepared plans on how to use LSD to manipulate large segments of the U.S. population. Contingency plans for war situations also were prepared. For example, diversionists were to throw drugs into water systems in countries that were to be the subject of U.S. aggression. Marks writes that the objective was to induce "such a psychological state among the population that would be conducive to spreading depression and fear and to breaking the people's will for defense."

The CIA also experimented with drugs in an attempt to be able to ideologically manipulate people. According to the CIA experts' notions, LSD was to make people compliant instruments and willing receptacles for U.S. propaganda.

These criminal plans existed not only on paper but the CIA also tested these drugs on prisoners in U.S. jails and on progressive Americans as well, particularly those suspected of sympathizing with the Communist Party, who became guinea pigs. These hitherto unknown facts have been revealed for the first time in Marks' book. This is a shocking reality which shows how far in the United States goes in the hatred toward progressive citizens who openly and courageously oppose the inequity and malevolence of bourgeois society.

Experiments on people represent the most brutal trampling of human rights. Those persons in the CIA who conducted such inhumane experiments belong in the pillory. Not only do they belong there, but those who knew about them and who approved them also belong there. This responsibility goes very high, all the way to the governing circles. If, in its sinister activity, the CIA closely cooperated with the criminal underworld, with the Mafia and the gangs of drug pushers, then this shows how closely the U.S. intelligence agency has become linked to organized crime and shows that it does not hesitate to use the "services" of criminals in furthering the interests of the ruling groups and the struggle against progress.

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO CUBA, ANGOLA--On 29 March, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Milos Vojta, the new CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, in connection with the latter's taking up his new post. On the same day Bilak also received Milos Vesely, the new CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 79 p 1 AU]

AID TO ETHIOPIA--The CSSR will help Ethiopia to modernize and expand its tire factory in Addis Ababa. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 79 p 7 AU]

BROWN COAL PRODUCTION SHORTFALL--Despite the miners' utmost efforts, the North Bohemian brown coal basin's production shortfall--a consequence of severe cold last January and February--still amounts to about 500,000 tons of coal. This was said by Deputy J. Hajn at the CSSR's Federal Assembly's session held in Prague on 28 March. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH POLAND--"The CSSR-Polish protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1979 envisages--as compared with 1978--about a 4 percent increase in the trade turnover. The decisive share in this exchange falls on mutual deliveries of machinery and installations." From the overall volume, 28.8 percent of the CSSR exports and 16.9 percent of the CSSR imports will consist of products manufactured within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU]

HONECKER SENDS TELEGRAM TO TITO ON EARTHQUAKE

AU181409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker telegram to Josip Broz Tito on Earthquake"]

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Belgrade

Dear Comrade Josip Broz Tito:

Regarding the severe earthquake that affected large parts of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, killed numerous people and caused great material damages, I convey to you our sincere sympathy and our solidaristic condolences on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the GDR people. I beg you to convey to the families of the victims of the disaster our deep sympathy and to the injured our best wishes for their recovery.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

GDR Relief Aid

LD181424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Government is sending aid worth M3 million to Yugoslavia to help to alleviate the consequences of the severe earthquake in Montenegro. This emergency relief aid consists of, among other things, medicine, bandages, medical equipment, blankets, camp beds and tents. A special Interflug aircraft carrying the first consignment left for Titograd on this morning.

AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV DENIES RUMORS OF POLICY SHIFTS

LD181742 Hamburg DPA in German 1624 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador in the GDR, has rejected Western speculations about a possible change of Soviet policy toward the two German states. In an article for the GDR Foreign Affairs weekly HORIZONT Abrasimov referred to "press reports in the Federal Republic" that in view of the worsening situation in Asia the USSR is prepared to make concessions in European affairs apparently at the expense and to the disadvantage of the socialist countries."

Several versions of this have cropped up including some which are linked with a "neutralization of Germany." Abrasimov writes: "I think there is no need to make it clear that such slanderous inventions are intended for naive simple-minded people. The USSR has not done anything, does not do anything, and will never do anything that might cause even the least harm to our friendship, with, and the sovereignty of, the socialist countries."

Abrasimov accused the governing mayor of West Berlin, Stobbe, of "often being still very inconsistent" in relation to the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries. Stobbe is trying to maneuver between the USSR and the GDR "with views which are totally unacceptable to them." West Berlin is neither a land nor any kind of component part of the Federal Republic. The USSR has taken measures jointly with the GDR to insure that the "Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin" is not undermined or rendered useless.

KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN SENDS THANKS FOR SOLIDARITY AID

AU181425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh (ADN dispatch)--On Monday [16 April] Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received GDR Ambassador Rolf Dach in Phnom Penh for a friendly talk. In the course of the comradely conversation, questions of further shaping and deepening relations between the two states were discussed. Heng Samrin asked the GDR ambassador to convey to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, to the other members of the party and state leadership and to the entire GDR people the most cordial greetings of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and of the Kampuchean people. He gave thanks for the solidaristic aid rendered by the GDR to the people of Kampuchea.

GDR MINISTER REFUSES TO ATTEND HANOVER TRADE FAIR

ID181724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Since the FRG federal minister of economic affairs, Lambsdorff, has stated that he would not visit the GDR stands at the Hanover trade fair, GDR Minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics Steger has informed the appropriate FRG authorities that he does not consider the present time appropriate to attend the Hanover trade fair.

FRG 'SPYING' ON TRAVELERS SCORED, VISA POLICY MAY BE REVIEWED

AU181231 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[W.M. commentary: "A Serious Strain on Tourist Travel"]

[Text] In the past few days, more and more new, hitherto unheard-of details have become known about how citizens of various states, among them the GDR and FRG, are being discriminated against at the FRG borders by the FRG's spying practice. As the DPA News Agency has reported, "special photographic equipment" of the FRG intelligence service "BND" was installed at 23 much-use border crossing points to aid FRG border guards in photographing personal documents of travelers. Another 45 border crossing points have been equipped with "appropriate photographic equipment" by the border protection service. Photographing the documents is done by the 2,000 members of the so-called "Special Border Protection Service" [grenzschutzeinzeldienst] (GSE), which is rendering "official aid to the intelligence service."

The systematic spying against GDR citizens is based on the "Special Instruction Concerning the Gathering of Certain Information During Border Police Control Activities (SO-GK)" of 6 May 1976. In this 104-page secret document the border protection units are given detailed instruction on how to fulfill secret service tasks as suppliers and in close cooperation "not only with the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and its corresponding land offices, but also with the Federal Intelligence Service [BND]." As has been learned from the FRG Interior Ministry, the special instruction is to assist in the "total questioning" of travelers from the GDR--regarding military plants of the Soviet Army and the National People's Army, communication routes and public sentiments--by the officers of the Federal Border Protection Service. In other words, GDR citizens are to be blackmailed by the FRG federal intelligence service, or to be made susceptible to blackmail.

Revealing light is thrown on the scope and intensity of the systematic spying against GDR travelers by the DPA report that in the tracing and search departments of the FRG Federal Border Protection Service a "large number of reports on GDR travelers are kept on file" which "date back to the year 1958." As emerges from an internal report by the FRG Interior Ministry, "among other things, data have been gathered" in cooperation with the intelligence services "which the special border protection service does not need for fulfilling its legal tasks." According to the report, the Federal Border Protection Service has indiscriminately started personal files whenever it received a "request for information," and has answered inquiries "without any restrictions." According to the internal report, information about GDR travelers obtained by spying is not only passed on to the intelligence services but is also exchanged with police authorities. The "resulting dossiers" are filed in the secret service offices. The photographs of the personal documents also are kept on file "in the archives of the BND in Munich-Pullach and in those of the Federal Border Protection Service."

In the FRG, attention was attracted by the fact that in addition to travelers from the GDR, FRG citizens as well are subjected to the "veiled investigation" through the FRG secret services if they travel to socialist countries. In view of the disclosure of these illegal control practices, the deputy spokesman of the FRG Government, Gruenewald, was compelled to take a position on Wednesday. According to Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, he confirmed that "official assistance is requested by the BND in the framework of its assignments concerning foreign countries."

The full extent of the legal insecurity in the FRG becomes evident if these travelers from the GDR are systematically watched and spied on, if their personal documents are photographed, if they are subjected to "veiled investigation," if comprehensive dossiers about them are kept on file for decades in the secret service centers. The spying on GDR citizens by the FRG Intelligence Service and the Federal Border Protection Service, moreover, constitutes a grave interference by foreign state organs in internal GDR affairs.

Are the FRG authorities aware of the fact that such activities of their secret services constitute a grave and serious strain on tourist travel? It should certainly be clear that in view of these facts the competent GDR authorities cannot help wondering to what extent the granting of exit and entry visas is justifiable.

BRIEFS

NEW GENEVA UN REPRESENTATIVE--Geneva--By ADN correspondent--Luigi Cottafavi, UN undersecretary general and director general of the European office of the United Nations in Geneva, on Tuesday received Ambassador Gerhard Herder, the GDR's new permanent representative at the European office of the United Nations and the other international organizations in Geneva, to receive his credentials. In the ensuing conversation Ambassador Herder affirmed the GDR's readiness to continue its constructive participation in implementing the goals enshrined in the UN Charter. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD]

GRAIN SILOS FOR ANGOLA--Erfurt--Angola's three largest ports--Luanda, Lobito and Mocamedes--are to be equipped with grain silos from the Erfurt malting house and silo construction works, with each silo to be capable of storing 30,000 tons of grain. Important components such as pipe lines and conveyor systems are now being prepared for dispatch to Angola at the Erfurt works. Grain silos from the Erfurt malting house and silo construction works have been erected in ten countries in Europe, Africa and Asia. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0653 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD]

MORE ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S VISIT

Apro, Puja at Reception

LD181615 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17 MTI--Philip M. Kaiser, U.S. ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception Tuesday in honor of the US House of Representatives delegation currently visiting the Hungarian capital under the leadership of House Chairman Thomas P. O'Neill. Those present at the event included Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly; Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy and several officials of the Hungarian Legislature.

Factory Visit

LD181625 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting Hungary visited the machine tool factory of the Csepel iron and steel works this morning. The delegation led by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, was briefed by Director (Antal Tari) on the history of the Csepel works and gave a report on the manufacture of digital machine tools. Interest in these machines has been shown in US. markets.

Delegation Departure

LD181922 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 18, MTI--Having concluded their official visit in Hungary, the delegation of the United States House of Representatives headed by Chairman Thomas P. O'Neill left Hungary this afternoon. The American delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, by his deputy Janos Peter, and by other officials of the Hungarian legislature. Ambassador Philip M. Kaiser was also present.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETINGS TO IRANIAN LEADERS

LD131740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar greeted by telegram the Iranian leaders, Ayatollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Bazargan, on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic. Our country's leaders expressed the hope that the progressive process which has developed in Iran will strengthen international peace and security, as well as the development of our bilateral relations.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAY DAY SLOGANS PUBLISHED

AU181408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Apr 79 p 1 AU

["Slogans of the MSZMP Central Committee for 1 May 1979"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live 1 May, the international muster of the workers class!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the invincible idea of our age!

4. Let cooperation and unity strengthen among the peoples that are building socialism!
5. Long live and strengthen the international collaboration of the world communist movement!
6. Long live the anti-imperialist cooperation of the world revolutionary forces!
7. Let there be peace and security in the world!
8. Let us intensify the struggle for security in Europe!
9. We support the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people!
10. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm pillar of progress and peace!
11. Long live the indissoluble friendship between the Hungarian and the Soviet people!
12. Forward, for the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress!
13. Forward, for the successful accomplishment of the 1979 plan for the people's economy!
14. Let us work better, more methodically and in a more organized manner!
15. We salute the socialist brigades and participants in the work competition!
16. Let us live, work and study in a socialist manner!
17. Long live socialist national unity!
18. Long live the MSZMP!
19. Long live and flourish our beloved fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic!

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN-FRENCH ECONOMIC TALKS--The two cochairmen of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation--Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Jacques Andreani, minister plenipotentiary--discussed topical tasks of the development of Hungarian-French economic cooperation on 9 and 10 April in Budapest. They reviewed economic tasks arising from the high-level meeting held in Paris last November and prepared the next meeting of the Mixed Committee. Jacques Andreani had talks with Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and he was received by Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Bela Szalai, secretary of state for foreign trade. The French guest departed from our country on Tuesday [10 April]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 79 p 5 AU]

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION--Budapest, April 18 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party arrived Wednesday in Budapest. The team is headed by Kigoma Malima, member of the Party's Central Committee. The Tanzanian delegation was welcomed at the Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the foreign department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD]

EXPLOSION DAMAGES LENIN MONUMENT IN NOWA HUTA

LD181330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Last night an unidentified person deliberately detonated explosives on Roze Avenue in Nowa Huta. Windows were broken in nearby buildings and five people living in them were injured. A Lenin Monument was slightly damaged. An immediate inquiry was begun.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SFRY INDUSTRY OFFICIAL

LD190904 Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April (PAP)--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia Stojan Matkaliev who also heads the Yugoslav side of the Polish-Yugoslav committee for economic cooperation. In the course of the visit questions of trade exchange and economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia were discussed. It was agreed that the development of economic relations between the two countries have so far (?created) favourable conditions for the deepening of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in the (?1980's), with particular emphasis put on co-production and cooperation in (?other) markets.

Also today Stojan Matkaliev was received by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski, head of the Polish side of the Polish-Yugoslav committee for economic cooperation. The two positively assessed the development of bilateral economic contacts but said possibilities exist to broaden the cooperation, especially industrial co-production. The sides pointed to the need to take steps that would promote the (?further) increase of trade cooperation turnover in the future.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES DEFENSE EXPENDITURE

LD131808 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--The Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries today another article of the series "Who is Winding Up the Arms Spiral." Today's article deals with Poland's defence spendings. Excerpts:

The disapproving attitude of the socialist states towards the arms race imposed by imperialism does not absolve the socialist countries of a duty to estimate objectively the potential threat to peace that the arms race entails and of necessity of ensuring their national security. In a concrete international situation, peaceful construction and simultaneous consolidation of defence systems of our countries is a condition determining their undisturbed development.

Naturally, we would prefer to destine the resources that we have at our disposal solely to peaceful building. Yet, it is not a secret that, despite the achieved level of the development, we feel the burden of defence spending. Continuing the arms race, imperialism, at the same time, treats it, among other things, as a means to delay our economic development. Hence, in this context, the struggle of the Warsaw Treaty states for political and military detente is also a struggle for alloting a part of the defence expenditures fund to the acceleration of the pace of the economic peaceful development.

All in all our national defence expenditures in current prices amounted to 57,300 million zlotys in 1977 and in 1968 to 62,300 million zlotys. Was it much or little? From the point of view of the needs, it was just as much as it was absolutely necessary. On the other hand, from the point of view of the strain on the national income, it was a level which did not affect the overall economic development of the country and the living standards of the nation (i.e. 3.35 percent in 1977). It is noteworthy that the percentage of defence spendings in Poland's national income, similarly to that of other Warsaw Treaty states, keeps on going down.

Defence expenditures are divided into: Current and investment spending. As for the latter, they are relatively small and in 1977 they reached 3,300 million zlotys and in 1978--3,500 million zlotys. Since general investment expenditures totalled 660.000 million zlotys in Poland in 1978, the percentage of defence investment spendings was very low reaching 0.5. When those who are not initiated into complex economic sciences know that that level of defence spendings cannot affect the planned economic development.

Poland's defence per capita expenditure was in 1975 considerably lower than that in many NATO states. According to the ACDA, it reached 137 dollars and to "military balance"--59 dollars. [sentence as received] Yet according to the white book published in the FRG which applied a 1:33 zloty-dollar exchange rate, it reached only 43 dollars. In that time military spendings per capita went to 432 dollars in the USA, 264 dollars in the FRG, 244 in France, 200 in Great Britain, 219 in Norway, 103 in Portugal, 96 in Greece and 84 in Italy. Comparing the total value of Poland's defence spendings with the military expenditures of developed western European countries, the situation is illogical. According to the "military balance," defence spendings in Poland reached 2,400 million dollars in 1977, whereas in the FRG they went up to 16,600 million dollars, in France to 13,700 million, in Great Britain to 11,200 million and Italy 4,400 million.

WOJTASZEK COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

ID181936 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--Discussing the main lines of Poland's foreign policy in view of the present international situation, head of the Polish diplomacy Emil Wojtaszek presented the most important tasks of cooperation with other countries-members of the socialist community in the PUWP CC monthly NOWE DROGI. The chief aim of the Polish foreign policy, said Wojtaszek, consists in making a contribution to the creation of conditions promoting the consolidation of peace and security and development of all-round international cooperation.

Minister Wojtaszek stressed that alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR were the main guarantee of Poland's independence and security. At the same time, it was an important factor in Poland's socio-economic development. We will continue to develop and consolidate all-round cooperation with the USSR. The talks held on the highest party and government levels will serve this purpose.

Referring to the last Edward Gierek-Leonid Brezhnev talks and the decisions made during that meeting, the Polish foreign minister stated that they provided an important stimulus to the development of mutually beneficial political, economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The talks of Polish and Soviet leaders confirmed once again the unity and close cooperation of both countries in implementing the policy of peace, detente and disarmament. Both sides expressed the will to oppose all attempts to commit aggressions and increase tensions. They stressed vital importance of cohesion of states of the socialist community.

Mentioning the efforts made to further develop relations with all fraternal socialist countries, Minister Emil Wojtaszek writes inter alia: We focus our attention especially on relations with neighbouring states--Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Permanent progress in all-round collaboration of fraternal countries serves not only the interested peoples, it is also a contribution to the strengthening of unity of states-members of the socialist community which is so necessary in view of the activation of anti-detente forces.

Poland, goes on Emil Wojtaszek, attaches great importance to the Warsaw Treaty Organization. We consider it not only a guarantee of Poland's security but also a decisive factor in maintaining peace in Europe. Many-year experiences of the post-war history of Europe confirm the correctness of the thesis. Therefore, we are for preserving the defensive capacities of the Warsaw Treaty on an appropriate level and we make a definite contribution to it. We consider the maintenance of approximate equilibrium in Europe as an important foundation of security.

Minister Wojtaszek stressed the significance of the programme contained in the declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Consultative Political Committee of states-members of the Warsaw Treaty held last November. This is a concrete and comprehensive programme which embraces political and military detente, disarmament and building of confidence.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSS PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

ID182314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government Presidium, at their joint session today, assessed the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in the first quarter of this year.

First quarter results indicate that delays caused by exceptionally difficult winter conditions are being systematically made up. After the drop in output in January and February, in March a development rate was achieved approximately according to plan; it was possible thanks to devoted work. Those positive trends should be encouraged because they insure the successful implementation of planned tasks for 1979. An urgent matter is the elimination of the consequences of the floods and the restoration of normal living conditions in affected areas.

In assessing the possibility of making up delays, and implementing tasks provided in the plan for this year, the need for improvements in the transportation and power industries and in house construction was indicated. The situation in industry, and domestic and foreign trade, was analyzed. At the same time much attention was devoted to agricultural problems and preparations for efficient spring fieldwork which will be decisive in making up sustained losses of crops. Due to considerable additional expenses borne by the economy in eliminating the consequences of the winter and the floods the Politburo and government Presidium indicated the need for further improving management efficiency and in realizing saving programs.

The implementation of the programs should lead to reduced consumption of materials and energy, the rationalization of repair processes, and should release additional resources which could be used for developing production and improving the economic situation. The results of those undertakings will have a vital impact on the eventual national income this year and the implementation of social objectives and plans.

Next on the agenda, the Politburo was acquainted with the government report on the program of additional steps toward increased savings of fuels and electrical energy in the economy.

The Politburo has recommended additional steps in order to increase savings of fuels and energy in the whole economy, particularly balancing consumer coal stocks, and for more efficient distribution. To this end it is envisaged to set up in several regions reserve stores of pit coal and to intensify the use of brown coal in regions where it is extracted.

Also it is planned to reduce that production which consumes a particular amount of energy during the peak power period of 1979-80, and to shift to that period repair of power consuming installations. The proper conduct of the repair campaign in the power industry was stressed.

In May and June this year the general review of the fuel and power economy will be carried out in all sectors of the socialized economy. It was pointed out that a savings of coal, electrical energy, diesel fuel, gas and other kinds of energy, should become the subject of concern of workers in all enterprises.

The Politburo stressed the need for a particularly careful preparation of the plan for developing fuel and energy for the economy for 1981-1985.

BRIEFS

PRESS CENTER FOR PAPAL VISIT--Following the recommendation of the press department of the Polish Foreign Ministry the INTERPRESS Polish Agency has organized, in cooperation with the press service of the Vatican and the Polish Episcopate, a press centre for journalists covering the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 0930 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD]

PRESS AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT--The delegation of the Polish Journalists Association Main Administration, which is visiting Kuwait, signed an accord on cooperation between the association and the Kuwait Journalists Union. The accord provides among other things for consistent mutual information about the life in the two countries, for closer cooperation with press, radio and television emissaries in Poland and Kuwait and for exchanging a delegation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

AIR FOR FLOOD VICTIMS--The council of the food economy bank has decided to set up help for farmers who suffered flood damage. In this connection an appeal was launched to all cooperative banks to transfer a part of their resources by providing from net surplus for this purpose. The fund of aid for flood victims will be composed above all by sums created by voluntary surrendering of benefits from bank deposit accounts. The board of food economy bank has asked the main cooperative council to take under consideration a similar decision by other cooperative organizations. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD]

CUBAN VICE PREMIER--Warsaw, 18 April--Cuban Vice Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Humberto Pereza today visited the Gdansk coast. At the airport in Gdansk he was welcomed by Gdansk Voivode Jerzy Kolodziejski. Next, Humberto Pereza went to Westerplatte, where the first shots of World War Two were fired and laid there a bunch of flowers at the monument to Westerplatte defenders. Also today, the Cuban guest visited Port North--the most modern harbour along the Baltic coast. During his stay in Gdynia, Cuban vice premier acquainted himself with production of various types of special-purpose vessels up to 100,000 dwt in the Komuna Paryska shipyard. [Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN STATES

Meeting With African Congress Delegation

AU171709 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At his residence at State House in Lusaka Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met with a delegation of the African National Congress [ANC] from South Africa led by Oliver Tambo, congress chairman. The delegation also included Joshua Jaili, international department chief; Edward Linga and Thabo Mliebi, members of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress. The meeting was also attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Stefan Andrei and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

Expressing particular satisfaction with meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on African soil, Comrade Oliver Tambo conveyed warm greetings to the RCP secretary general on behalf of the ANC leadership and all its members. He paid great homage to the work and activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu placed in the service of the lofty ideals of peace and progress in the world--an excellent example of devotion which is encouraging and mobilizing the struggle waged by progressive forces everywhere. The ANC chairman then voiced the deep feelings of gratitude for and recognition of the active and all-round support granted by Romania and by the RCP and for the militant solidarity of the Romanian party, state and people to the liberation struggle waged by the peoples in southern Africa. The visit you are paying to the African countries, Oliver Tambo stated, is a remarkable contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the states on this continent at a time of great changes. It also vividly testifies to the solidarity with the liberation struggle in southern Africa and with the struggle waged by our peoples for independence and for a free and dignified life.

The ANC chairman informed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu about the struggle waged by this movement and by the people in South Africa for democratic freedoms and for eliminating racism and the policy of apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Expressing satisfaction with the opportunity of meeting with the ANC leadership, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended warm greetings to the high-ranking representatives and through them to all the members of this movement. The RCP secretary general reasserted the active material and moral support which the Romanian party, state and people grant to the struggle waged by the ANC and other national liberation movements to break the fetters of colonialism and for the just cause of the peoples in their efforts to build a new and free life.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished the ANC leaders and the movement's members new successes in fulfilling their ideals of freedom and national independence to the benefit of their peoples and in the interests of the victory of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Working Talks in Lusaka

AU181013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0802 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka, (AGERPRES), 18/4/1979--On April 17, Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, had working talks with J.M. Lumina, minister of finance; M. Mumbina, minister of mines; R. Chisupa, minister of commerce and industry.

The concrete ways of developing the economic cooperation and the trade exchanges between the two countries were examined in this framework in accordance with the understanding between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had working talks with R.C. Kamanga, member of the CC of the UNIP, head of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Committee of the CC of UNIP; H.R. Matipa, member of the CC of the UNIP, administrative secretary of the UNIP and with other cadres of the UNIP leadership at the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party.

In the spirit of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda, approached were problems of expanding the relations between the two parties and countries. The problems of promoting the Romanian-Zambian relations in the fields of culture, education. press and radio-television as well as between the mass and civic organizations of the two countries were also discussed in the same context.

The same day, Constantin Bostina, secretary of the CC of UCY, chairman of the National Council of the Young Pioneers organization, had talks with M. Mundia, chairman of UNIP Youth and Sports Committee and B.F. Kapulu, national secretary of the UNIP Youth League.

Conclusion of Ceausescu, Kaunda Talks

AU181012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka, AGERPRES, 18/4/1979--The official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, concluded in Lusaka on April 17.

The two presidents expressed particular satisfaction at the excellent results of the visit and talks which open up fresh and broad prospects to the development of the Romanian-Zambian collaboration.

President Kenneth Kaunda expressed again his joy, the joy of Mme Kaunda and of the entire Zambian people of having as guests President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, distinguished messengers of the friendly Romanian people. Zambia's president congratulated once more the Romanian people for the successes recorded in building a new, socialist life, wishing it fresh achievements under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at head with Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked on his behalf, on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, of all the officials accompanying him in his African tour, for the cordiality and hospitality extended to them during their visit to Zambia by President Kaunda, his wife, Betty Kaunda, by the entire population of the town of Lusaka and requested that the Zambian people be conveyed with wishes of ever more important successes on the road of progress and prosperity, in consolidating its national independence and sovereignty.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the excellent results of the visit and talks considering them as a new and brilliant moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Zambian friendship, opening up broad prospects to the collaboration between Romania and Zambia in the political, economic, social and cultural domains in the interest of both peoples and of the active cooperation on an external plane in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the policy of domination and oppression, for the establishment of new interstate relations grounded on full equality and respect for the peoples' independence, for social progress, security and peace in the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Official Dinner

AU181120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0952 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka, (AGERPRES), 18/4/1979--President Kaunda and his wife, Betty Kaunda, gave an official dinner on April 17, for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The guests included the members of the Romanian delegation and personalities of Zambian public life, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Lusaka.

During the dinner, which passed in an ambience of warm cordiality, under the token of friendship and mutual valuation characteristic of the Romanian-Zambian relations, the two heads of state raised toasts.

Kaunda Dinner Toast

AU181605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Report on toast by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at 17 April official dinner for President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Lusaka, AGERPRES, 18/4/1979--The relations between Zambia and Romania are excellent--President Kaunda stated at the official dinner on Tuesday in honour of President Ceausescu. He also stressed that the talks with the Romanian head of state were useful. President Kaunda praised his guest whose visit was taking place at a significant time. There are many in your position--he said--who would have second thoughts about coming to Zambia, the most active zone of the liberation struggle at this time. It is a singular honour for us to have you as a friend in our midst in the present circumstances.

We in Zambia admire the strides which you, with your great people, have made and continue to make in developing a successful socialist state recording big success--the speaker went on.

Your success at home is complemented by your equally important contribution abroad in finding solutions to international issues confronting our world today. Your role is greatly appreciated by Zambia and all progressive peoples. To us, who share with you the quality of being small states, you are an example of what we, the so-called small states, can do in a world dominated by political, economic and ideological giants.

Romania and Zambia--President Kaunda also stated--have a similarity of views on the fair and just methods of finding lasting solutions in the interest of peace to many questions that confront mankind. Your own personal realistic stand on these human issues, Comrade President, is a constant inspiration to the peoples of the troubled areas of the world, like our own region of southern Africa.

Zambia appreciates the role Romania continues to play in your own part of the world in fostering a forward movement in European collective peace and security. Like Romania, we favour genuine military disengagement and disarmament. We believe this would have a wide positive influence on the processes of peace and security among peoples of the whole globe. People everywhere desire peace for their lives.

In the north of Africa, in the Middle East, it is Zambia's considered view that the people in that region need a rest from hostilities and the pain of war in order for them to concentrate on building and directing their energies and material resources towards uplifting the living standards of the people.

After having set forth Zambia's stand on the settlement of the problems in southern Africa, Kenneth Kaunda expressed his belief that, inevitably, the progressive forces of the liberation movements would win the war in Zimbabwe, Namibia and finally South Africa. About this there can be no doubt. In fact, they are already winning in Zimbabwe and Namibia--he said.

The speaker also asked all progressive peoples to support materially the liberation movements so that they can complete their urgent task quickly in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to give support to Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana to help these states to resist the strategy of the enemies of freedom.

Ceausescu Arrival in Maputo

AU181400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today arrived in the People's Republic of Mozambique on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and his wife (Grasa) Machel. Our party and state leader is accompanied on this visit by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, Virgil Trofin and Stefan Andrei."

"Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by members of the FRELIMO leadership and the government, by chiefs of diplomatic missions and members of the Romanian Embassy in Maputo" and by thousands of people who gave a warm reception to the high-ranking Romanian guests."

A military guard presented arms, the two national anthems were played and the two heads of state reviewed the honor guard. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the officials accompanying him were also given a warm welcome by Maputo residents on the way to their residence.

Official Talks

AU182055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Maputo, (AGERPRES), 18/4/1979--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front], president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, started in Maputo, on April 18.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs;

For Mozambique: Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the C.C. of FRELIMO, minister and chairman of the National Commission for Planning; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the C.C. of FRELIMO, minister for foreign affairs; Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho, member of the C.C. of FRELIMO, minister for industry and energy.

Other Romanian and Mozambique officials also in the official talks. [sentence as received]

The talks are conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Joint Romanian-Gabonese Communique

AU181215 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text of joint Romanian-Gabonese communique signed in Libreville on 12 April during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit]

[Text] 1. President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official visit to the Republic of Gabon at the invitation of Gabon's President Omar Bongo, head of the government and founding secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party [GDP], and of Mme Josephine Bongo, between 9 and 12 April 1979.

2. The Romanian head of state and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were accompanied by an official delegation made up of comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, head of the RCP Central Committee chancery; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Porfir Negra, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Gabon; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization.

3. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited the cities of Libreville, Franceville and Moanda, and important industrial units and sociocultural establishment in these cities.

4. Owing to the personal prestige enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Gabon, to the sincere and longstanding friendship between him and President Omar Bongo, to the excellent relations between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples, and to the cordial relations established between Romania and Gabon, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as the delegation accompanying them were accorded an enthusiastic and spontaneous reception by the people of Gabon.

5. The two heads of state placed special emphasis on bilateral cooperation. They also exchanged detailed views on the major current international issues, particularly on aspects of safeguarding international peace and consolidating security, establishing a new world economic and political order, totally eliminating colonialism, and specially on the liberation of African territories which are still under foreign domination, eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms, and enforcing the right of all the peoples to develop freely, without any foreign interference.

6. These meetings were attended for Romania by the above listed officials, and for Gabon by: Leon Mebiame, prime minister and delegate of the GDP founding secretary general; Jean-Stanislas Migolet, deputy prime minister, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Georges Rawiri, minister of state for transports, merchant marine and octra [as published], deputy vice prime minister, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Jerome Okinda, minister of state for economy and finances, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Simon Essimengane, minister of state, delegate to the prime minister in charge of agriculture, livestock and rural development, member of the GDP Central Committee; Edouard Alexis Mbouty-Boutzit, minister of state for mines, energy and hydraulic resources, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Rene Radembino-Coniquet, secretary general of the presidency; Leon Auge, minister, head of the GDP National Permanence [as published]; Jean Francois Ntoutoum, minister, personal counsellor to the president, in charge of commercial and civil aviation, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Jean Boniface Assele, minister of national education; Etienne Moussirou, minister of commerce, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Augustin Hervo-Akendengue, minister delegate to the prime minister, in charge of interministerial coordination, member of the GDP Central Committee; Jean Baptiste Ngomo Obiang, secretary of state for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, member of the GDP Central Committee; Dominique Boungouere, director of the civilian cabinet of the presidency; Jacques Ovono Mezu, presidential counsellor for African and international problems, member of the GDP Central Committee; Favien Ombouma, director of the private cabinet of the president, member of the GDP Central Committee; Maurice Yocko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Jean Felix Adande, ambassador of Gabon, presidential counsellor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Mamadou Diop, presidential counsellor for customs and director general of customs, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Jean Paulin Ampamba Ngouerangue, presidential counsellor, director general of mines; Sylvestre Batanga, deputy secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Isaac Ngouema, director general at the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sports, member of the GDP Central Committee Politburo; Thiery Michel Mossavou, deputy personal counsellor to the president; Louis Menest Adande, director general of public health; Samuel Dossou Aworet, counsellor to the minister of mines, director general for hydrocarbons; Jean Felix Nze-Engoure, counsellor to the minister of information; Laurent Minko, counsellor to the minister of transports [as published]; Paul James, director general of the National Agency for Vocational Training; Charles Tsibah, director general of the Trans-Gabonese Railway Office; Michel Leslie Teale, director general of the Gabonese Foreign Trade Center; Jean Marie Obane, deputy administrative counsellor at the Ministry of Public Works; Jean Obame-Ndong, deputy director general for economy.

7. President Nicolae Ceausescu highly praised the important achievements attained in Gabon, under the leadership of President Omar Bongo, in the economic, social and cultural areas, in accordance with the new policy of insuring growing participation by the Gabonese state and citizens in the management of production units and in the distribution of their results.

8. He also expressed appreciation for President Omar Bongo's policy geared to dialog, understanding and peace, and to peaceful coexistence between all the peoples in the world.

9. In his turn, after expressing thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for Romania's support both in training Gabonese cadres and in sending Romanian specialists to Gabon, President Omar Bongo enthusiastically praised the spectacular progress made by the Romanian people, under the dynamic and clear-sighted leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, in the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in accordance with the guidelines established by the 11th RCP Congress and aimed at continuously increasing the material, social and intellectual well-being of the Romanian people.

He also addressed to his illustrious guest the same enthusiastic praise for the foreign policy promoted by the Socialist Republic of Romania; a policy designed to promote a new type of relations between all states, based on justice and equity, as a guarantee for the freedom, peace and independence of each country.

10. At the bilateral level, the two heads of state reasserted the conclusions formulated in Bucharest on the occasion of President Omar Bongo's visit there in June 1975, and insisted on the need to expand in the future the cooperation and exchanges at the highest level between the two parties and governments. They expressed complete satisfaction with the implementation of the general policy principles contained in the joint solemn declaration signed on that occasion.

11. The two presidents congratulated each other on the important progress made in their bilateral relations. They reasserted Romania's and Gabon's common desire to develop and strengthen these relations even more, for the benefit of their peoples, and for contributing thus to establishing a climate of peace, and justice and security in the world.

12. On behalf of their countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Gabon, which expresses the political will of the two countries to deepen their relations of fruitful friendship and cooperation in many areas in the interests of the Romanian and Gabonese peoples.

Along this line, and especially in connection with cooperation on the construction of the trans-Gabonese railway, the two sides agreed to establish an ad-hoc commission to study the conditions of the Romanian side's participation in the tender for the complete or partial erection of the second section of the trans-Gabonese railway, between Booue and Moanda.

The two presidents also stressed the need to pay special attention to developing long-term economic cooperation between the two countries, to intensifying commercial exchanges and cooperation in the areas of agriculture, wood processing, mining and petroleum exploration, and especially to the establishment of joint production and marketing associations.

After examining the most suitable ways and means of continuing to intensify and diversify the cooperation between Romania and Gabon, the two heads of state endorsed the conclusions of the third session of the joint Romanian-Gabonese commission for economic and technical cooperation.

13. They expressed satisfaction with Romania's participation in the Mekambo-Gabon Society for the Exploitation of Iron Ore (Somifer), as well as their determination to contribute to the realization of other economic development projects as soon as possible.

During the visit the sides also signed. An agreement to encourage, promote and guarantee investments; an agreement on air transportation; a cooperation protocol in the area of scientific and technological research.

The two sides are determined to implement the agreements cited and to conclude additional agreements designed to provide a favorable legal framework for intensifying bilateral relations.

They also agree on the need to strengthen the cultural-scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Gabon, with a view to promoting a better mutual understanding and to capitalizing on all their resources.

14. In connection with international issues, the two heads of state noted with satisfaction their identity of views on the questions discussed.

15. The two presidents agree that relations between all states should be founded on the universally recognized principles of full equality of rights, strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, territorial integrity, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, settlement of all interstate conflicts peacefully, peaceful coexistence between states regardless of their relations of friendship and cooperation among all nations.

16. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo reasserted the need for active and equal participation in international life by all states, especially by the small and medium-sized, developing and nonalined countries, so as to establish a climate of peace, justice and security in the world.

They stressed the importance of solidarity and unity of action among the developing and nonalined countries, and expressed their determination to cooperate along this line.

17. The two presidents emphasized that one of the fundamental problems of international life is the elimination of underdevelopment and of division of the world into poor and rich countries, as well as the establishment of a new world economic order. Thus, after stressing that the developing countries are the most affected by the system of the functioning and the instability of the international economy, and by international currency fluctuations, the two heads of state emphasized that all the countries must intensify their efforts to change the current world economic and currency order to achieve a more equitable relationship between the price of manufactured products and raw materials, as well as to bring about a general transfer of technology and an efficient and permanent national control over natural resources.

18. The two presidents are convinced that such measures can contribute to establishing a new, more just and more equitable world economic order.

Thus they reasserted their countries' solidarity within the Group of 77 on the eve of the Manila proceedings of the fifth UNCTAD conference, and decided that their countries should closely cooperate at the 1980 special UN session, too, so that these important conferences adopt specific measures in favor of the developing countries.

19. The two heads of state stressed that all states must urgently intensify their efforts to make detente universal and irreversible, through the adoption of concrete measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, for military disengagement, for reducing arms stocks and military activities and expenditures, so that part of the funds thus saved can be used to promote the socioeconomic progress of the developing countries.

20. The two sides stressed that all the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act should intensify their efforts to achieve security and to strengthen European cooperation. Such actions would have a positive impact on the international political climate, on peace and security throughout the world, even more so since, in view of the great accumulation of troops and military arsenals in Europe, including nuclear weapons, concrete measures are necessary to effect military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no peace and security in Europe and in the world.

21. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo expressed their profound anxiety about the emergence of new hotbeds of tension and about the continued conflicts in various geographical areas, which create grave dangers for world peace. They firmly advocated settling all disputes through negotiations between the sides directly involved, and condemned the use of force and the violation of the territorial integrity of other states.

They expressed the view that the United Nations must play a more significant role in solving mankind's complex problems, and spoke out for the democratization of the organization and for adapting it to contemporary realities.

22. The two presidents advocated intensified efforts to find a general political solution to the Middle East conflict through negotiations among all interested sides, including the PLO, to establish a just and lasting peace conducive to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1976, to securing the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to an independent state, and to insuring respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

23. The two heads of state examined in detail the situation in Africa, and firmly spoke out for the total elimination of colonial domination and of the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination in all its forms, which constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in Africa and in the world.

They reasserted their militant solidarity with and political, diplomatic and material support for the just struggle waged by the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia for national independence, and for the struggle of the majority people of South Africa against apartheid, racial discrimination and oppression.

The two presidents condemned the repeated aggressive military raids mounted by the racist governments against independent African states, and requested respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of those states.

The two presidents expressed their conviction that the hotbeds of tension and the conflicts that have emerged in Africa be settled through political negotiations, within an African framework and without foreign interference.

They spoke highly of the important role of the OAU for finding political solutions to those disputes and conflicts which are sowing discord on the continent and are preventing it from concentrating on its development in a climate of peace, solidarity and cooperation among the African countries.

24. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo expressed complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of their meetings, which proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity, mutual understanding and complete agreement.

They are convinced that the visit of the Romanian president to the Republic of Gabon and the agreements concluded will give a new and forceful impetus to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. They are determined to continue direct, personal contacts, as well as exchange visits and periodical meetings between their representatives, at all levels, so as to consolidate the Romanian-Gabonese cooperation.

25. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed thanks to President Omar Bongo and to Mme Josephine Bongo for the warm hospitality that they and the Romanian delegation enjoyed throughout their visit to the Republic of Gabon, as an expression of the profound friendship and mutual respect between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples.

26. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu renewed their invitation to President Omar Bongo and Mme Josephine Bongo to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon.

Angola Friendship Meeting Address

AU172150 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Romanian-Angolan friendship meeting in Dundo City, Angola, 13 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade President Neto, dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by extending friendly greetings to you, the residents of the city of Dundo and Lunda-Norte Province, and to all Angolan people on my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people, together with warmest congratulations for the great victory you have recorded in winning national independence. (loud applause)

Ever since Angola's struggle for national liberation, relations of close cooperation have existed between the RCP and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Workers Party. We have always supported the struggle waged by the Angolan people--and that of other peoples in Africa--to shake the colonial yoke and become full masters of their national riches and their fate and to freely shape their life in keeping with each nation's desire. (loud applause)

We have met Comrade Neto several times in Romania. However, this is our first meeting in free Angola after it won its national independence. [paragraph continues]

This is why I want to take this opportunity to extend warmest congratulations both to the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party, to Comrade Neto and all Angolan people and to stress that the victory won by your people in the revolutionary struggle against foreign domination is of particular importance not only for Angola, but also for the entire struggle against imperialism and colonialism. (prolonged applause)

The victory won by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party has illustrated that each people that wants to be free and is struggling with all its strength will always win victory! (loud, prolonged applause) I want to stress this because there are still peoples in Africa struggling for independence. I am referring to the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe and to the majority people in South Africa who are waging a firm struggle to win complete independence. We are sure that both the peoples in Namibia and Zimbabwe and the other oppressed peoples will soon win their complete national independence: Imperialism and colonialism can be eliminated soon in Africa! (prolonged applause)

The RCP and Socialist Romania grant their full support to these peoples. We will continue to grant them our full support and we will do everything necessary so that these peoples are able to win their complete independence! (loud applause)

We have come to Angola at Comrade Neto's invitation to jointly discuss ways and means to develop cooperation between Romania and Angola under the new conditions. We want to achieve economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We understand very well the problems Angola has to resolve on the path of its independent socioeconomic development. The Romanian people, who for a few centuries also experienced foreign domination, know what problems arise before a nation when it becomes master of its destiny and proceeds to build its own economy and a new and free life.

The peoples who want to develop freely must cooperate, must strengthen solidarity and cooperation to insure their socioeconomic development, well-being, happiness and independence! (loud applause)

Today we visited the mining areas of your province. Generally I have particularly good impressions of what I have seen during my 2 days in Angola. Since we are now in a workers' area in Angola, I would like to mention that we are also paying great attention to developing Romania's economy and industry and we attach great importance to the role played by the workers class in leading the socialist society.

I would like to convey warm greetings to the miners of Dundo and the Lunda-Norte Province on behalf of the Romanian miners. (prolonged applause)

We believe that there are many opportunities to develop cooperation between our countries. At the same time, we want to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and strive for ever closer cooperation to insure a policy of detente and peace that will insure each nation conditions for independent socio-economic development. We especially want to cooperate to eliminate underdevelopment and to achieve a new international economic and political order.

We believe that it is necessary to do everything to strengthen the unity among all peoples and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces! (loud applause)

It is necessary to strengthen the unity of the African countries in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism (loud applause) [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of all peoples who are for respect for each nation's independence! We must do all we can so that on all continents the peoples will be truly free, so that the policy of domination, force and threat of force will be stopped! (lively applause) We must always fully trust the force of the peoples who are struggling to shake off foreign domination! We will win victory under any conditions! (loud, prolonged applause)

In this spirit we are paying our first visit to free Angola. We are fully convinced that relations between Romania and Angola will experience a forceful development in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. (loud applause)

From the city of Dundo I would like to extend warm wishes for success to the MPLA-Workers Party in its entire activity! I wish the Angolan people ever greater successes in their struggle for socialism, well-being, independence and a happy life! (prolonged applause)

Long live cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA-Workers Party! (loud applause; chants of "vivat"--"long live!")

Long live friendship between the Romanian people and the Angolan people! (loud applause; chants of "vivat"--"long live!")

Long live the victory of the progressive and socialist forces throughout the world! (loud applause; chants of "vivat"--"long live!")

Long live peace and international cooperation! (loud applause; chants of "vivat"--long live!")

I wish you much good health and happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

Ceausescu Toast at Luanda Dinner

AU172205 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text of toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at an official dinner given by Angolan President Agostinho Neto in his honor in Luanda 14 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade President of the People's Republic of Angola, esteemed Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto, dear comrade members of the Central Committee and of the Angolan Government, dear comrades and friends, gentlemen, it is a special pleasure for me, my wife and all delegation members to be on the soil of free Angola as your guests. I want to take this opportunity to extend warmest greetings to you and the friendly Angolan people on our behalf and on behalf of the communists and Romanian people. I also want to express warm thanks for your hospitality and the signs of friendship with which we were welcomed by you, the residents of Luanda, and by the citizens of the other localities we have visited.

During the national liberation struggle waged by Angola relations of close solidarity and cooperation developed between the fighters of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the Romanian communists. These relations also included direct meetings with Comrade Neto and discussions on certain questions concerning the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for national liberation. The Romanian people have always actively supported the national liberation movement of the Angolan people, as well as other liberation movements in Africa and other continents. We have always been firmly convinced that the struggle waged by the Angolan people and the Angolan liberation movement will be victorious. This trust has always proceeded from the fact that when people are determined to win independence there is no force that can stop them! (loud applause)

Although a few years have passed since Angola's liberation and although in the meantime relations have developed under new conditions--Romania being one of the first countries that recognized free Angola--we are for the first time on the soil of free Angola. We have had and have the satisfaction to note the enthusiasm with which the Angolan people, under MPLA-Workers Party leadership, act to build a new Angola on the road to socialism, a free and independent Angola. (loud applause)

I must tell you that we have gained particularly pleasant impressions and want to extend warmest congratulations to the Angolan people and their vanguard party, as well as wishes for new successes in their activity. We have come inspired by the desire to jointly find ways and means to develop collaboration and production sharing on the basis of fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

Romania, which this year is celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist national insurrection, knows what problems arise for a people who have embarked on the road of socioeconomic development. Therefore we try to develop broad cooperation with all the socialist states and with all states that have embarked upon the road of independent socialist development.

We certainly pay special attention to relations with the developing countries. We also develop relations with all states, irrespective of social system. We believe that under the new international conditions, it is necessary to establish among all peoples relations based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of the use of force. It is on this basis that Romania today maintains relations with more than 140 states.

We hope that this cooperation between Romania and Angola will take place in the spirit of the old relations of solidarity between the RCP and the MPLA-Workers Party and that they will contribute to the more rapid progress both of Angola and Romania on the road of building a powerful economy that will insure the well-being and happiness of both our peoples.

We understand very well Angola's concern with resolving all problems--in Rhodesia, in Namibia and South Africa--by eliminating colonial domination and by Rhodesia and Namibia winning national independence and by eliminating the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Romania grants direct support to the liberation movements in these countries and actively assists, in any form, the struggle waged by these peoples. We are firmly convinced that, no matter what attempts are made by the reactionary, colonialist circles, the struggle waged by the people of Namibia and in Zimbabwe will triumph (lively applause).

We in Europe are concerned with achieving security and cooperation on this continent. Although they are of a different nature, Europe's problems are by no means easier. Europe concentrates the most powerful military forces, including nuclear weapons. Therefore, the achievement of European security is a desideratum not only for Europe, but for the entire world.

We are also concerned with resolving other problems, such as the Middle East problem. We believe that everything should be done now to achieve a comprehensive solution that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to a solution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Generally, taking into consideration the multiple problems and conflicts that exist in various parts of the world, we believe that everything should be done to stop the use of force and arms and to resolve the various interstate problems. It is necessary to take action so that any problems, no matter how complex, are resolved by means of negotiations. In our view nothing justifies the recourse to force and military means to resolve the various interstate problems--all the more so when these countries are building socialism, when they are countries that have proposed to follow a new, progressive development road. We believe that it is necessary for those countries that have shaken off foreign domination and have embarked upon a new development road to achieve such relations between themselves so that they are an example of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We also believe that more determined action is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the developing countries. We attach great importance to the nonalined movement and believe that the solidarity among these states must be strengthened so that they are able to play a more important role in the struggle for detente and peace. It is necessary to cooperate more closely in the direction of building a new international economic order. We want Romania and Angola to strengthen their solidarity to contribute, together with the other states, to resolving the complex problems of international life.

Once again I wish to express our joy at being in Angola and at being able to have a broad exchange of views on various bilateral and international problems.

Certainly, there are so many problems in the world that it is very difficult to reach common viewpoints on all of them. Different parties and states act in different historical, national and social conditions. It is understandable that in establishing viewpoints on the various problems one must by all means take into consideration the concrete conditions in each country.

One must certainly proceed from insuring each nation's independence and sovereignty. Each nation's right to live freely and develop according to its desire cannot in any way be questioned! At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity. National independence is not at variance with solidarity; on the contrary, one cannot conceive of solidarity without national independence, just as one cannot conceive of independence without an active and militant solidarity.

We believe that it is in this spirit that action must be taken--and as far as we are concerned we do all we can--to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere! [lively applause]

We will be very pleased if our visit will give a new impetus to all-round cooperation between Romania and Angola. We hope that by the time Comrade Neto and his wife pay a visit to Romania--and we hope this will be in the near future--our relations will record sustained progress.

With this conviction and hope I wish the friendly Angolan people ever greater successes on the road of building a new society, of strengthening national independence and sovereignty and in their struggle for progress and well-being!

We want friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples to strengthen continuously!

I wish for new successes in the struggle for detente, for national independence and for peace!

Let us toast the Angolan president, Comrade Neto and his wife! To the health of all of you! [Loud, prolonged applause]

Statement Before Departing Luanda

AU181327 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu before departing Angola on 15 April]

[Text] Before departing Angola, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made the following statement at the request of the Angolan press, radio and television:

I visited Angola at the invitation of President Neto and in the desire to find together with him ways of further developing the relations between our parties, countries and peoples. As is known, Romania and the RCP have actively supported the MPLA's national liberation struggle and hailed the Angolan people's victory and the beginning of a new, free life in their country.

During the visit I had an opportunity to become better acquainted with the efforts made by the party and government, by Comrade Neto and by the Angolan people to rebuild the country and promote Angola's socioeconomic development. We have formed very pleasant impressions during our visit to Angola and we want to express warmest thanks to the friendly Angolan people as well as wishes for ever greater successes along the path of their socioeconomic development.

We discussed with Comrade Neto and other members of the MPLA-Workers' Party and the Angolan Government aspects of our bilateral cooperation and collaboration and adopted a number of specific measures to strengthen and expand this cooperation. We hope that the cooperation and solidarity between our parties and peoples will grow ever stronger, that they will contribute to the more rapid progress of the Angolan economy and to the development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries.

We discussed, of course, international issues, too. The treaty of friendship and cooperation and the joint communique we signed reflect Romania's and Angola's positions on the basic international issues. Naturally, special emphasis was placed on the problems in southern Africa, on the national liberation struggles in Rhodesia and Namibia and on the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

Romania is actively supporting the liberation movements and resolutely condemns the policies of the reactionary governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and the attacks on Angola, Zambia and Mozambique; Romania believes that the entire international community should act more resolutely to end this situation.

Generally speaking, we arrived at the conclusion that every possible effort must be made to strengthen African unity, to develop even stronger cooperation among all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We also discussed the situation in Europe, the problems of eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order and disarmament problems. We emphasized the need to intensify the developing countries' efforts to obtain without delay concrete results toward the establishment of a new world economic order.

Both the treaty and the communique record the basic principles governing our international relations: Equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and non-recourse to the use, or threat of use, of force. We believe that everything possible must be done to promote a policy of detente and peace and to insure the independent development of each nation.

I can state that both our talks and the treaty and the communique and the other documents signed reflect the common desire of our peoples and governments and of the two heads of state to strengthen our solidarity and militant cooperation in all areas.

Hence, it can be said that our visit to Angola and our talks with Comrade Neto and the other Angolan party-state leaders were an unqualified success and constitute an event of historical importance--I would say--for the relations between our parties and peoples, especially since we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Angola.

Before leaving your beautiful country, I want to once again convey to the friendly Angolan people best wishes for success in their socioeconomic development, in consolidating their independence and sovereignty and in raising their level of material and intellectual well-being.

Once again I want to express our thanks for the hospitable reception accorded to us by Comrade Neto, Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto and the friendly Angolan people and for the friendliness with which we were met everywhere.

We are looking forward to Comrade Neto and Comrade Maria Eugenia Neto's visit to Romania. We believe that this will give us another opportunity to continue our exchange of views, with the aim of further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Once again, I wish the friendly Angolan people prosperity and happiness!

I hope our parties and peoples will cooperate fruitfully. [applause]

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO LEADERS ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

SFRY's Tito

AU171309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1127 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Josip Broz Tito a sympathy telegram which expresses deep sorrow as to the catastrophic earthquake which affected the coast of the Adriatic Sea and other zones of Yugoslavia.

We are convinced--the telegram writes--that the peoples of Yugoslavia which always proved energy and tenacity in surmounting the difficulties will succeed in overpassing in short time this difficult moment insuring the unabated advance of the country on the road of socialist construction, of progress and welfare.

Albania's Hoxha, Lleshi

AU171308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a telegram to Enver Hoxha and Haxhi Lleshi expressing deep sorrow as to the catastrophic earthquake that affected Albania.

We wish you from all our heart--the telegram writes--to surmount in the shortest time the consequences of this serious calamity.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON NATIONAL DAY

AU171030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, a telegram of congratulations on the 33rd anniversary of the national day of his country.

The Romanian people, the telegram reads, nourishes feelings of esteem for the friendly Syrian people and genuinely rejoice over the successes scored under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the free and independent economic-social development of the country.

I am confident that the close relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration between our countries and peoples will further develop and diversify steadily in all domains of activity on grounds of those agreed upon during our meetings in Bucharest and Damascus, in the interest and for the benefit of our countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

CEAUSESCU GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

AU181316 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Pyongyang.

I take special pleasure in extending to you most sincere congratulations on your 67th birthday on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on my own behalf. Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, I wish you new and great successes in your highly responsible activity devoted to the development and flourishing of the DPRK and to achieving the noble aspiration of the friendly Korean people: the fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification.

I am convinced that the Romanian-Korean relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation will continuously and fruitfully develop in the spirit of the decisions adopted together and in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and of the general cause of socialism. I wish you much good health and happiness and peace and prosperity to the Korean people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

JUANITA KREPS INTERVIEWED BY LUMEA ON TRADE TIES

AU121026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/4/1979--The fifth session of the Romanian-American Joint Economic Commission had remarkable achievements, Juanita Kreps said in an interview granted with the Bucharest weekly LUMEA. The meeting of the joint commission was a catalyst of the bigger progress of the commerce and bilateral exchanges, she further said in the interview printed in the April 12 issue of the weekly. The American secretary of commerce also said that the economic relations between the U.S. and Romania are excellent. She noted with satisfaction the growth rate of the economic exchanges, underlining the stability of the Romanian economy.

Referring to the Romanian-American relations in general, Juanita Kreps stressed that they are very good. This year, for the first time the trade balance leans to Romania, she further mentioned. Nevertheless, we can say that the bilateral trade exchange is healthy and develops in very good conditions.

We shall have to find means to increase the mutual investments, to set up joint companies, to expand the commercial activity between our countries. We shall also have to diversify the structure of the bilateral trade, Juanita Kreps said in conclusion.

RCP ENVOY CONFERS WITH PCF OFFICIAL ON PARTY RELATIONS

AU171551 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The RCP representative to the Congress of the French Socialist Party, Ion Iliescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, met with Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee at the party headquarters. The two sides exchanged information and views on issues of common interest concerning the two parties' activities. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations between the RCP and the PCF, and reasserted their common desire to further develop them.

ROMANIAN, SYRIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES IN DAMASCUS

AU181326 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Apr 79 p 8 AU

[Text] Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, who is on a working visit to Syria. The two sides recalled with satisfaction the fruitful development of bilateral relations featuring, among other things, the realization of important economic projects in Syria resulting from Romanian-Syrian high-level agreements.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Minister of Industry Shutaywi Sayfu, and Romanian Ambassador to Damascus Emilian Manciur.

The Romanian minister also discussed the current stage of bilateral relations and measures designed to contribute to continuously strengthening and expanding them with Yusuf al-Asad, member of the regional command of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria.

The Romanian machine-building minister and Syrian Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu and 'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources agreed on joint programs of measures for beginning in the near future several projects under construction in Syria with Romanian participation.

BUSINESSMEN FROM WEST BERLIN VISIT ROMANIA 16-18 APR

AU182100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/4/1979--A delegation of businessmen from West Berlin visited Romania between April 16 and 18. The delegation, led by Gunter Wilitzki, assistant director of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of West Berlin, chairman of the Trade Promotion Centre of that institution, had interviews with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, of other Romanian economic ministries, of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of foreign trade enterprises and banking institutions of Romania. Aspects of the commercial relations between Romanian enterprises and firms in West Berlin and the prospects of these relations were approached during the interviews.

MIKULIC CHAIRS PRESIDENCY, LCY PRESIDIUM JOINT SESSION

LD181917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Branko Milulic.

Before taking up the agenda, the members of both presidencies paid a tribute of 1 minute's silence to the victims of the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

The session considered and adopted a report on the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which was submitted by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the LC Central Committee of Montenegro.

The catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, especially along its coastal area--the report states--has left many victims and caused much destruction and enormous material damage. Over 100 people lost their lives and over 1,000 people sustained grave and light injuries. An enormous number of houses, economic projects, tourist facilities, schools, hospitals and communal, transportation and other infrastructural projects have been destroyed.

The population, affected by the catastrophic earthquake, has in this extremely difficult situation maintained its composure and very quickly organized direct elimination of the consequences of the earthquake through all-people's defense and social self-protection, sociopolitical organizations, municipal assemblies, organizations of associated labor, local communities and other self-managing organizations and communities. Thus the vitality, efficacy and ability of our socialist self-managing system have once again found their expression.

The people affected by the earthquake have been especially encouraged by the constant interest and care shown by Comrade Tito from the moment the earthquake struck, his visit to the stricken area and his public statement and recommendations.

As always, powerful solidarity was expressed by all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities, working people and citizens from all over the country who extended aid to the stricken areas.

Exceptional commitment and efforts in the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake have been shown by the members of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, security service, civil protection and health service.

The session expressed gratitude for solidarity, aid and readiness abroad to extend further material and other aid.

The presidencies expressed full support for the measures which have been undertaken by organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the Federal Executive Council and all socialist republics and provinces. The need was emphasized for increased activity by the organs and organizations of the League of Communists, other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing communities to continue eliminating the consequences of the earthquake in an organized manner.

It was emphasized that top priority at this moment must be given to the solution of the problem of temporary accommodation of and supplies to the population, the education of children, medical care and a speedy restoration of production and other economic capacities.

It was also pointed out that corresponding technical teams from the whole country should be engaged to start assessing the material damage as soon as possible and to ascertain all consequences of the earthquake. The presidencies support the Federal Executive Council in the preparation of proposed agreements, measures pertaining to the system and solutions which will secure material conditions and other conditions for a lasting and comprehensive recovery from the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake. To this end, experience and solutions applied on the occasion of the catastrophic earthquakes in Skopje and Bosanska Krajina should also be used.

In continuation of the session, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee considered the ideopolitical activity concerning the implementation of the development policy and economic stabilization this year. The introductory report was submitted by Comrade Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium was informed that some unfavorable tendencies in economic trends last year continued and became even stronger at the beginning of this year. This requires still more organized and intense activity and greater responsibility on the part of organizations and organs by the League of Communists and all self-managing and state organs to carry out the tasks of economic stabilization in a consistent and efficient manner.

TITO TO ADDRESS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING 19 APRIL

LD181340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, of the Federation of Yugoslav Communist Youth [SKOJ], and of the revolutionary trade unions, a formal meeting of the Central Committee of the LCY will be held in Belgrade tomorrow together with the Council of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, the presidium of the SKOJ conference and the presidium of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women in Yugoslavia.

The report "Sixty Years of the Revolutionary Struggle of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia" will be submitted by Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY.

The formal session will be held in the great hall of the Sava Congress Center beginning at 1000.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH

Initial Damage Assessments

LD181320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--About 23,000 apartments and about 4,900 public buildings are estimated to have existed in the municipalities of Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Kotor, Tivat and Hercegnovi. According to initial estimates by the experts of the Institute for Seismic Engineering and Engineering Seismology in Skopje, about 70 percent of all buildings have been damaged in the municipalities of Ulcinj and Bar, which were closer to the epicenter of the earthquake, while about 50 percent of all buildings were damaged in the other municipalities. These are only broad assessments of the destructive power of the quakes which hit the Montenegrin area. It does not mean that all damaged buildings will have to be pulled down. Degrees of damage differ and some of the buildings will be repaired, as shown by what happened in Skopje, Banja Luka and Debar.

Casualty Figures

LD181728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium today, Vojislav Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, delivered a report on the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in the Montenegrin area.

Up until yesterday, figures indicate that 102 people lost their lives in the earthquake, and over 1,000 persons sustained serious or slight injuries. It is assumed that there are more injured, for a number of people in villages, especially, have not sought medical aid. The greatest number of citizens lost their lives in the Bar municipality, then in Ulcinj, Kotor, Hercegnovi and Budva. There are also injured in Niksic municipality.

Report on Relief Efforts

LD182346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 18, (TANJUG)--Four earthquakes of 4-5 Mercalli scale intensity registered this morning in the Boka Kotorska Bay region are a continuation of the settling of the ground process after the disastrous quake in the Montenegro coastal area, experts assess. The heavy incessant rain since Monday evening stopped this morning, but the sky is still overcast.

The disaster relief staffs note the solidarity of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities in assisting the (?areas) affected by the earthquake. Aid is coming from all over Yugoslavia. At present, there are enough blankets, food, drinking water, drugs and other necessities, it is estimated.

The situation in the stricken area is stabilizing. It is impossible at present to grasp and estimate the real effects of the catastrophe.

Experts in Tivat and Hercegnovi have started taking the inventory of destroyed tourist facilities and apartment houses, but the data are still incomplete. Estimates are that it will take several months to make an accurate assessment of the effects of a series of earthquakes which have changed the geography of this region of Yugoslavia.

Of the few roads which have remained undamaged most are still unserviceable owing to [words indistinct]. This makes the delivery of camping trailers, prefabricated elements for houses and other light construction material to the endangered villages very difficult.

Despite ample relief by Yugoslav work organizations and citizens, tents are still in very short supply. Many residents in the stricken area have found shelters under the porches of (?garages) or houses which have not collapsed.

However, the life in the area is gradually returning to normal, despite the very bad weather and the innumerable other problems.

Field hospitals equipped with instruments and drugs for urgent interventions and treatment have been set up all over the stricken area. Medical experts report there is no danger at present of contagious diseases in Kotor. The epidemiologists are constantly and carefully watching the situation. Early this morning, the vaccination of population from the age of 3 to 60 started in Bar and Ulcinj.

All places hit by the earthquake now have electricity, except Ulcinj where it is expected in a couple of days.

Use of Weekend Homes

LD181444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The Belgrade city civil protection headquarters has appealed to all residents of Belgrade who own weekend cottages in the areas hit by the quakes to place these cottages at the disposal of local municipal civil protection headquarters so that the people who have become homeless can be accommodated. The owners must make direct contact with civil defense people in the area where the cottages are sited. The address of the municipal civil protection headquarters plus the name of the locality will suffice.

New Local Radio Stations

AU181630 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] Two local radio stations began operating this morning in the earthquake-stricken region. They should inform the people of the stricken area in more detail. They have been set up thanks to the cooperation of a number of Yugoslav radio stations.

One of these radio stations is in Hercegnovi. Its program is broadcast for the Bay of Kotor region, on vhf of 107.5 mhz. The other radio station has been set up in Bar and it broadcasts its programs for the Bar and Ulcinj areas. This station operates on vhf of 105 mhz.

More Tremors, Bad Weather

LD181022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Our repulic has spent another difficult and sleepless night. The ground has been shaking; about 50 tremors were registered, ranging from 4 to 6 degrees in intensity. Rain continued to fall, it was cold and there is a shortage of tents especially in rural areas. Water has threatened the field hospital in Bar, but sandbags are being used in an attempt to avert the danger so that care for the injured can continue under canvas. The weather is deteriorating and thunderstorms are expected in the afternoon.

We have been informed by the Seismological Station in Titograd that over 50 tremors had been registered since 1900 last night at a distance of 50 km from Titograd. Of these, two have been fairly strong; one at 1906 last night and one this morning at 0450, whose force at the epicenter was 4 degrees on the Richter scale, which corresponds to 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

New Earthquake 18 April

LD181838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Shortly after 1600, the people of Ljubljana were disturbed by an earthquake which was strongly felt in all houses.

According to the astronomic-geophysical observatory at Golovec, the earthquake occurred at 1619 and its epicenter was 113 km northwest of the Slovene capital. The Golovec observatory reports that its instruments registered this earthquake and says that its strength at the epicenter, in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, was 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The strength of the earthquake in Ljubljana was 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

At the moment, there are no reports of material damage or possible victims of the earthquake in the area of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The earthquake was also felt by the people of Nova Gorica, Jesenice, Kranj and surrounding areas.

Serbian Institute Registers Quake

LD182116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2058 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The instruments of the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia registered a strong earthquake at 2052 at a distance of 330 km southwest of Belgrade. The magnitude was 4.3 on the Richter scale and the intensity at the epicenter was 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

Further Tremors 19 April

LD191010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 19 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The apparatus at the Titograd Seismological Institute registered 16 tremors between 2300 local time last night and 0500 this morning, the strongest of which took place at 0117 hours 44 seconds and measured 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale at the ecicenter. Another at 0423 hours 53 seconds measured 4.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. The other tremors were considerably weaker.

Montenegro's Cemovic Statement

AU181341 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 16 April--Just as in all other misfortunes, this time, too, it has been the solidarity of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities that has lightened for the Montenegrin working people the burden of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake that struck nearly the entire territory of the republic, Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, has told journalists.

I think that at this time no one among us can assess the actual negative consequences of this catastrophic earthquake. However, what is the most important in this connection--and we must separate this from everything else--is that more than 100 people have lost their lives, among them innocent children who were still preparing for life. And there are several hundred injured, hurt and crippled people.

Many villages and other settlements have been completely destroyed. It is not only a question of material damages but also a question of damages considered from another viewpoint: old Ucinj town, old Bar town, old Budva settlement and Kotor and together with them the rich treasures of cultural and historical monuments along the Montenegrin coast have been destroyed.

The economy of this part of the republic has been completely paralyzed. This great misfortune has struck at the beginning of the tourist season from which the best results ever were anticipated. As I have said, Cemovic continued, the economy has been completely disabled. Bar port has suffered enormous damages. The port's main seawall has been shaken and the quays have been damaged and, according to information available to us at this time, one of them has been almost completely destroyed. A major part of the Bijela shipyards has sunk into the sea. Parts of the roads and settlements along Boka Kotorska also have slipped into the sea. Nearly all economic organizations as well as schools and other public institutions have halted operations and thus many people along the Montenegrin coast have been left without their workplaces.

At this time we are doing what is the most urgent and believe that the most important task is to provide accommodations and insure food and other supplies for the population and, by providing tents and prefabricated buildings, create conditions for emergency accomodations for the population, particularly the population in those villages where, in our estimate, it will take several months before the necessary conditions are created for building new homes. The situation is similar also in the dense city settlements where entire blocks of buildings have been destroyed and where no repairs of housing are possible.

It is important for us at this time to prevent further unfavorable consequences which are possible in such situation, that is, such consequences as various epidemics and the like. We are now taking preventive measures in this respect.

We further continue to count on the full support and solidarity of all our peoples and nationalities in our entire recovery program. As is known, Comrade Tito visited Boka Kotorska in recent days. He came and toured the earthquake stricken places in Boka Kotorska and made a statement to our public. This time, too, when Comrade Tito inspected the damaged buildings and installations, the Boka Kotorska people demonstrated all the love and sympathy that we nurture toward him and his words addressed as a consolation in all the difficulties with which this catastrophic earthquake has confronted us.

U.S. Reporting Commendable

AU181342 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Jurij Gustincic report]

[Text] New York, 16 April--When a number of people are struck by a natural disaster it is expected that their own worries will overshadow the misfortunes of others. Anyone who read a New York newspaper this morning or listened to the morning television news programs must give the Americans credit for their broadmindedness. The largest-circulation newspaper, the DAILY NEWS, devoted its entire front page to the catastrophe in the Montenegrin area. The New York TIMES, the Baltimore SUN, the Washington POST and, we are convinced, many other newspapers throughout the United States assign the most prominent front page space to this news accompanied by pictures.

We emphasize this because the United States itself is just recovering from the consequences of a terrible tornado in Texas and disastrous floods extending over an area all the way from the Midwest (the state of Illinois) to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, where 15,000 people were evacuated yesterday. The pictures from Jackson show a vast lake from which only the roofs of one-story houses protrude, roofs on which the inhabitants of the houses piled everything they were able to rescue.

It would be understandable if more were to be said about this tragedy than about the misfortune of a distant European country; but misfortune brings people together. From the very first moments, when the news of the earthquake came yesterday, radio stations and other information media have continued to elucidate details about the catastrophe, reporting, as was said by Don Finley, representative of the most important geological institute, located in Colorado, that "this is one of the biggest earthquakes of modern times, biggest even for this region which is known for frequent seismic activity."

Knowing that the residence of the president of the Yugoslav state is near Hercegnovi, the American public was very interested in his safety. It can be said that seeing this morning's television program showing Tito touring the damaged area made a stronger impression on the Americans than many statements and speeches. New York TIMES and Washington POST correspondents particularly dwelt on the fact that the president immediately and personally went into action coordinating the efforts of the authorities, the army, the territorial defense and volunteers. The New York TIMES said: "The president appeared on television, on the terrace in front of his residence above Hercegnovi, with calmness, so as to give courage to the Yugoslavs, as he has been doing for more than 30 years."

At the request of many emigrants of Yugoslav origin, the Yugoslav Consulate General in New York stayed open all day on Sunday. As early as yesterday some 30 American-Yugoslavs and citizens from Ulcinj and other earthquake-stricken places left to visit their homeland and it is expected that another group will leave today. The emigrants are interested in an assistance fund for our earthquake stricken places.

DJURANOVIC CABLES CONDOLENCES TO ALBANIA'S SHEHU

LD171348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

"In connection with the destructive earthquake which hit parts of the neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania and caused casualties and serious material loss, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name I express to you, to the Council of Ministers and to the friendly Albanian people, our deep condolences."

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON ALGERIA'S BENYAHIA'S VISIT

Received by Tito

LD171112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front and Algerian foreign minister and personal envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and had a long cordial and friendly conversation with him. During the meeting, Minister Benyahia handed President Tito a message from President Bendjedid.

Talks Between Vrhovec, Benyahia

LD181952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1802 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by the special envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Mohamed Benyahia, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politbureau and minister for foreign affairs, who held talks in Belgrade with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, the following press statement was issued:

"Mohamed Benyahia, member of the FLN Politbureau and foreign minister of Algeria, arrived in Belgrade on 16 April and stayed until 18 April as a special envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid.

"On 17 April, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Minister Benyahia who on this occasion presented a personal message from President Chadli Bendjedid and conveyed his greetings and wishes for the further development of close cooperation between our two nonalined countries. He also conveyed President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to President Tito to visit Algeria. President Tito held a long and cordial conversation with Minister Benyahia.

"During his stay, Minister Benyahia and Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and their associates held talks on the present development of the international situation and on the advancement of friendly relations and all-round bilateral cooperation.

"The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere characterizing the relations between the two countries. On this occasion, identity or similarity of views on the most important international questions was noted.

"Special attention was paid to the activities of the nonalined countries and to the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau and the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries. It was emphasized that further efforts should be made to preserve the unity and solidarity of the movement of the nonalined countries, as well as to constantly strengthen the principles and ability for action of the policy of nonalinement.

"Mohamed Benyahia, member of the FLN Politbureau and foreign minister, also held talks with Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, on further advancement of cooperation between the LCY and the FLN."

Statement Before Leaving

LD181542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On leaving our country Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front and Algerian foreign minister, made the following statement:

"I would like to say that I am very happy to have come to Yugoslavia because Yugoslavia is one of the friendly countries which in the best times [as received] for the Algerian people showed itself to be one of the greatest and most efficient friends in the course of the Algerian revolution. Having gained independence, the Yugoslav and Algerian peoples established and are building and developing bonds of solidarity and cooperation--it would not be an exaggeration to say fraternal bonds--and not only between the people of Yugoslavia and Algeria, but between the political leaders of our two countries.

I would also add that the Algerian people entertain an enormous admiration for President Tito. The Algerian people believe that President Tito is a great fighter, one who knew how to offer resistance and who knew how to fight for the independence of his country, and also a fighter for the liberation and freedom of other peoples. To the Algerian people, Tito is a great person of world renown.

"I came as a special envoy of President Bendijedid who has sent a message to President Tito. I conveyed this message to President Tito and also the invitation--accepted with pleasure--to visit Algeria. I hope that the Algerian president and the Algerian people will soon have the pleasure of welcoming President Tito. I would add that the talks for which President Tito gave me an opportunity were conducted in a very friendly atmosphere which, moreover, is characteristic of the meetings and talks between Yugoslav and Algerian representatives. I also had long talks with my counterpart Josip Vrhovec on international problems, and we agreed jointly that on many matters our views are identical. Among other things, we spoke of the sixth nonalined conference due to be held in Havana and of the Coordination Bureau meeting in Colombo. We also discussed the measures which have to be taken to strengthen the nonalined movement in the future. Both Algeria and Yugoslavia, it can be said, consider nonalinement the basis of their policies.

"In view of the existing conditions and the situation in the world, which is very serious, the nonalined movement has to be consolidated more along those general lines and within the general framework established during the previous nonalined summit conference.

"We also agreed to encourage cooperation on the bilateral plane, especially in the sphere of the economy. In this context, the mixed Yugoslav-Algerian commission will meet as soon as possible.

"I am availing myself of this opportunity to thank the Yugoslav Government for the very cordial hospitality accorded me during my stay. The cordiality of this welcome testifies not only to the sound nature of the links which exist between our two peoples but also to the high level on which the friendly relations between the leaderships of our countries are to be found."

Benyahia Departure

LD181540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, special envoy of Algerian President Bendjedid, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front and minister of foreign affairs left our country today. The Algerian minister, who had handed President Tito a personal message from President Bendjedid, was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary; and Nedeljko Zoric, Yugoslav ambassador in Algiers.

Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Yugoslavia, and embassy personnel were also present.

AMBASSADOR IN SYRIA CONVEYS TITO MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

LD181809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Damascus--Dimitar Janevski, SFRY ambassador in Damascus, forwarded to 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, a message from Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, for President Hafiz al-Asad in reply to the recent message from the Syrian president.

GRLICKOV MEETS WITH TITO BEFORE LEAVING FOR CUBA

LD181405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, this morning received Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, prior to his visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

PROSPECTS FOR PRC-USSR NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS VIEWED

LD182224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 18, TANJUG--Beijing has not yet made public the Soviet response to China's proposal for negotiations on the normalization of relations, and so China's official stand is still unknown. However, diplomatic circles have received with great interest the Soviet response which, with its moderate tone, opens the door for a Chinese-Soviet dialogue.

It is believed in Beijing that China will now specify the nature, goals and level of the proposed dialogue with Moscow. This will probably be the first step of the two sides after ten years in [word indistinct] again, at a high level, the prospects of the (?normalization) of relations.

What is not [as received] noticeable about the Soviet response is the absence of critical attacks on China concerning its decision not to extend the Chinese-Soviet treaty on friendship, alliance and mutual assistance.

Another favourable (?thing)--the reference by both the Soviet and Chinese sides to the principles of peaceful coexistence--has also been taken as creating the necessary atmosphere for the beginning of negotiations, diplomatic sources in Beijing consider.

BULGARIAN ENVOY QUESTIONED IN UN ON MINORITY GROUPS

LD181115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

["Negation of the Macedonian Nation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] United Nations--Bulgaria has officially repeated in the United Nations its thesis which denies the existence of the Macedonian national minority in that country. This Bulgarian thesis was put forward at the meeting of the human rights committee of the UN General Assembly which analyzed government reports on the practical application of the international convention on the political rights of citizens. This document was adopted in 1968 and so far some 60 countries have adhered to it. The 18 members of this committee, drawn from the ranks of renowned experts on international law in a personal capacity, meet three times a year to analyze the official government reports.

The Bulgarian government report states that Bulgarians are "the only Slavonic national group" in the country and that there exist some minority groups of Turks, Gypsies, Jews and Armenians.

Dr Dejan Janca, assistant professor at the Novi Sad Law faculty, who has a 4-year mandate on the committee beginning last January, asked a question in which he recalled the official Bulgarian census data of 1956, when 187,789 members of the Macedonian national minority were registered in Bulgaria, and the census data of 1965, when this number was reduced to 8,000 people. Without entering into a debate, polemics or any other assessments, Dr Janca quoted official Bulgarian sources according to which, according to the census of 1956, there were 19 minority groups in Bulgaria, while now it is said there are only 4.

In his reply, Aleksandur Yankov, the Bulgarian ambassador, repeated the old and transparent thesis that at the time of the 1956 census Bulgaria was undergoing "special political circumstances" and that it was "exposed to great pressure," so that it was under those conditions that the figure of some 188,000 Macedonians appeared. He did not give any kind of explanation in this connection. The Bulgarian representative said that "in all normal circumstances," the citizens of his country declare themselves to be Bulgarians. In keeping with such versions of "abnormal" and "normal" circumstances, the Bulgarian government document, submitted to the world organization, states that on the soil of Bulgaria there exists only one Slav nation--the Bulgarian nation.

MACEDONIA ELECTS KOLISEVSKI SFRY PRESIDENCY MEMBER

LD181246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--A joint session of all chambers of the delegates of the Macedonian assembly today unanimously elected Lazar Kolisevski member of the SFRY Presidency from Macedonia.

MACEDONIAN COUNCIL ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD182144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Skopje, April 18 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Constitutent Republic of Macedonia sees the prospects for resolving the problems of national minorities as part of a framework for an all-round promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and its neighbouring countries.

Today's session of the Macedonian republican council for relations with other countries stressed that Yugoslavia's commitment to a positive development of relations with neighbouring countries contributes in real terms to the gradual resolution of the controversial [issues] and issues outstanding in relations with some of these countries.

The session stressed Macedonia's interest in more intensive all-round cooperation with its closest neighbours in border cooperation as well as a greater circulation of people and information.

The session assessed Macedonia's cooperation with its immediate neighbours as lagging significantly behind the existing possibilities and needs.

Macedonia's closest neighbours are Greece, Bulgaria and Albania.